The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,791.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

The Bombay Gazette.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 13th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 450 H. P.,) Captain A. Coleman, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 11th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
5th November 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perrin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 24th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
10th November 1870.

STEAM TO SYDNEY.

THE S. S. RANGOON, (1776 tons and 400 H.P.), E. J. Baker, Commander, will be despatched to Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, calling at Point de Galle, King George's Sound, and Melbourne. For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 9th November 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR, MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Commercial Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ —
„ Suez	£ 42	£ 27-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	„	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under 12 years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

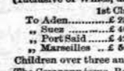
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa, which are chiefly intended for the conveyance of Cargo, but have also limited accommodation for a small number of passengers.

A Steamer will leave Trieste on the 10th November, and return from Bombay about the 15th December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

To	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
Aden	£19	£ 6-15
Suez	£28	£11-15
Port Said	£30	£12-15
Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versa, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 2,0 0 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's fleet Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an extreme rate varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, and a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£13 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 5 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O Co:—First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by the Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 25th October 1870.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had at the Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80
„ VENICE	„ 128	„ 88
To ROME	„ 123	Rs. 89-8
„ PARIS	„ 206	„ 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STRAINS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 29th October 1870. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the KATTIAWAR TRADING COMPANY (Limited.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SIXTH DIVIDEND of HALF an ANNA in the RUPEE, upon the amount of CLAIMS allowed by the High Court, except Claims due to Contributories who have not paid their Calls, will be PAYABLE on and after the 11th instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M. daily, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 10, Forbes Street.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 10th November 1870.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Bank, at the rate of Rs. 1-14 (Rupee One and Annas Fourteen) per SHARE, will be PAID to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Bank, No. 13, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Share Certificates should be delivered up on and after MONDAY, the 21st instant, for which a Receipt will be given, and which Receipt should be delivered up when applying for Payment.

Those Shareholders who have not yet applied for the Payment of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Distributions of Assets, since the commencement of the Liquidation, are requested to apply for same at once, otherwise the same will be dealt with in such manner as the Liquidators may be advised.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 10th November 1870.

NEILGHERRY AGENCY.
For the Purchase, Sale, and Supervision of Houses, Estates and Lands, and attending to the wants of Visitors. Address Mr. J. H. KENRICK, Ootacamund.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, will be held in the Darbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 14th day of November 1870, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1871.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 10th November 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 and in the matter of the Estate of FAZUL NOOR MAHOMED, RAHIMTOOLA NOOR MAHOMED and HOOSEIN NOOR MAHOMED, Insolvents, who lately traded at Bombay and other places under the name and firm of Messrs. NOOR MAHOMED DATTOOBHOY SONS and COMPANY.

UPON reading the Petition of the abovenamed Insolvent Traders, and on hearing Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Attornies for the said Traders, I do order that the said TRADERS BE DISCHARGED under the Provisions contained in Sections XXIII and XXIV, of Act XXVIII of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on or before the Tenth day of December next, at 10½ o'clock A.M., next, in the Chambers of the Sitting Judge; and I direct that this Order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and in two of the English and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay.—Dated this 9th day of November 1870.

J. P. GREEN.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Attorneys for the Insolvent Traders.

JUST RECEIVED, LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, on the Wheeler-Wilson principle, with half Case French polished.

Price Rs. 125 each, Cash.

To close Consignment.

J. NEUBERG.

FOR SALE, a splendid MILCH COW, just calved.—Apply to R. WHITCHELO, 35, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

WANTED, after CHRISTMAS, for the Bishop's Girls' School, Poonah, a HEAD MISTRESS, capable of teaching up to the higher Government Standards. Salary at first Rs. 100, with Rooms. Apply to the Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poonah.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The 1870 Illustrated Catalogue post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Tie, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 15s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 9s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

PURE MILK.

WARRANTED TO KEEP IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES.

The Condensed Milk prepared by

J. A. NEWNHAM,

at MALLOW, COUNTY CORK,

is guaranteed to be pure, with the addition of refined sugar only One pint of the "Condensed" will make five pints of rich liquid milk

Sold by all Grocers, Chemists, &c.

Fresh supplies of the above may always be had from every Storekeeper throughout India and the Colonies.

Wholesale Agents:—

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LONDON.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Mothewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
Silk, Woollen and Manchester Warehousemen
(Wholesale and Retail),
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD
(Corner of Cheapside) LONDON,
Established 1843.

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 pages Catalogue, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture	Cutlery
Musical Instruments	Carriages
Ironmongery	Saddlery & Harness
Fire-arms	Boots and Shoes
Agricultural Implements	Wines
	Ales
	Beers
Preserved Provisions	
Stationery	
Books	
Toys, &c., &c.	

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 5% per cent. to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

FRIDAY EVENING, 11TH NOVEMBER 1870.

The Amateurs of H. M. S. FORTE beg to announce that they will give their THIRD ENTERTAINMENT at the above Theatre in aid of the STRANGERS' HOME.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NOVELTY INTRODUCED IN INDIAN MUSIC.

SECOND REPRESENTATION
OF
N. D. APYAKHTIAR'S
PARSEE OPERA, CONCERT and BURLESQUE COMPANY.

SATURDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER 1870.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE ENLIGHTENED PARSEES OF WESTERN INDIA.

FIRST NIGHT OF OUR HINDOO FRIENDS, THE PURBHOO REFORMERS.

FIRST NIGHT OF LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE MUCH-ADMIRED OPERA
OF
ROOSTUM AND SORAB.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE ETHIOPIAN BALLET.

For further particulars see the Programme.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8½ P.M. Performance to commence at 9 P.M., precisely.

Tickets to be had at the "Apyakhtiar Press," Kalbadevy Road, and on the night of the Performance at the Box Office, Theatre.

THE DEPOT of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE will, from this date, be OPEN DAILY from 3 to 6 P.M., SUNDAYS excepted.

C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Money School, 1st September 1870.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.—The ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the CLUB TENT on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 P.M.

8th November 1870.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned will receive TENDERS up to noon on the 12th current, for the SUPPLY of LABOUR on BOARD the B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAMERS taking in and discharging Cargo. For further information and terms of Contract apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Company, Ld.

ESTATE of the late Major C. M. LEWIS, Bombay Staff Corps.—NOTICE.—All persons having Claims against or being indebted to the Estate of the late Major C. M. LEWIS, Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to send them to the undersigned before 21st November 1870.

B. R. WHITTAKER, Lieut.-Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 25th October 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

TENDERS will be received up to the 16th instant, for the works on Contracts Nos. 3 and 4 between VEERUMGAUM and WUDWAN. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 2nd November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TO WATCHMAKERS.

This Company is prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for the REPAIR of the POCKET TIME-PIECES, and the WINDING UP and KEEPING in REPAIR of the CLOCKS at all the STATIONS and OFFICES on the Lines extending from Bombay to Nagpoor and Bombay to Koolburga, and Stations beyond, when opened, FOR ONE YEAR, from the 1st January 1871.

Particulars may be ascertained on application at the Storekeeper's Offices, Byculla.

Offers, to be endorsed "Tenders for repairing Clocks and Watches," will be received at the Office up to Noon on Wednesday the 7th December next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 3rd November 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SEVENTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Association, at the rate of ONE RUPEE and EIGHT ANNAS per Share, will be PAID to the Registered Shareholders at the Office of the Association, No. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY the 31st inst., and on every evening, MONDAY, up to the 19th December next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

P. DEWAR,
Attorney for Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th October 1870.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be FINALLY CLOSED from and after the 27th instant.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55½ per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

FRERE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above-mentioned Company will be HELD at 1, Church Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November 1870, at 3 P.M., to consider an Account showing the manner in which the WINDING UP of the Company has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

17th October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an office to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cheshire, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES.

Prime York Hams, in Canvas.
Wiltshire Bacon, on Cut.
Double Gloucester Cheese, on Cut.
Cheshire Cheese, on Cut.
Cheddar Cheese, in Bladders.
Bath Chops, in Canvas.
Ox Tongues, in Canvas.
Bologna and Oxford Sausage, in Tins.
Oxford Brawn, in Tins.
Pickles, Potted Meat, &c.
Jam, Jellies, Tart Fruits, and Fruits in Syrup.
Somebody's Luggage, in Tins containing 6 dozen each.

J. NEUBERG.

CLARET.

Medoc Vieux, in Quarts and Pints.
Pauillac, in Quarts and Pints.
Margaux, in Quarts.

J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE, OLD INVALID'S WINE.

Sherry from Xeres.
Sillery Mousseaux Champagne.
Sparkling Moselle.

J. NEUBERG.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.—In consequence of PRESSING ENGAGEMENTS, the RE-OPENING of the above Studio in Bombay will be DEFERRED till the 10th of November.

W. G. STRETTON.

Poona, 26th October 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the OFFICES presently occupied by Messrs. Strains, Hobart, & Co., suitable either for Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 18th October 1870.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts	...doz.	50
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs	...	60
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts	... each	7 to 25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts	... doz.	45
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto ditto	... „	60
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts	... „	65
BADHAM'S	"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink	... each	7
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts	... ...	9
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Shirts	... ...	93

SLEEPING SUITS.

			Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel	...	18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool	...	20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk	...	25

HOSIERY.

			Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks	...	...	12½
BADHAM'S	Superline ditto	...	...	21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan ditto	...	...	25½
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread	...	...	21
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped	...	...	23
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	...	...	15 to 18
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto	...	...	18 to 25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Knicker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c.	...	per pair	6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests	...	each	5½ to 6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	...	...	3½ to 4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino ditto	...	...	5 to 5½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino ditto	...	...	5½ to 6½
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.	...	...	6½
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests	...	each	5½ to 6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	...	...	3½ to 4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino do.	...	...	5 to 5½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	...	...	5½ to 6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts	...	...	7½
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants	...	...	9
BADHAM'S	Ditto Vests	...	...	7½
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.	...	...	6½

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs.	as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Gouvenor," per doz.	7	0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7	8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

	per doz.	Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs	...	6	
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders	...	6	
White Irish Cambric	...	10	to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders	...	16	
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched	...	24	
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched	...	10	to 15

SCARVES AND TIES.

		Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety	...	2½	to 3
Fancy Round Scarves for Knot or Ring	...	2½	to 4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties	... each	1	
Black and coloured Eglington	...	1½	to 1½

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

		Rs.	Rs.
Umbrellas	... ...	10	to 16
Walking Sticks	... ...	1	to 6

JEWELLERY.

			Rs.
Fine gold Collar Studs	...	each	8
Fine gold Front Studs	...	per set	12 to 45
Fine gold Links	...	...	18 to 30
Fine gold Solitaires	...	...	15 to 35
Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.			
Collar Studs	...	each	2½
Front Studs	...	per set	5
Solitaires	...	per pair	5 to 10

			Rs.	Rs.
Hand Towels	...	per doz.	10, 12	to 16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels	...	„	25	to 32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels	...	„	25	

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,
Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops	26
30 Inches Flat Tops	29
33 Inches Flat Tops	31
36 Inches Flat Tops	33

The above of the Regulation size,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS,

	Rs.
27 Inches	65
30 Inches	71
33 Inches	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS.
Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.	Rs.
33 Inches ... ... Rs. 45	36 Inches	35

A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c.

varying in price from	... ...	5 to 35
Canvas Clothes Bags	... ...	3½ to 6½

RAILWAY RUGS, &c.

		Rs.	Rs.
All sizes and qualities	... ...	12	to 40
Scarlet Blankets	... ...	per pair	...
Rug Straps	... ...	...	1½, 2 to 2½

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	as.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Drab Shells ex 2 quality	12	0
ELLWOOD'S PARIS HATS—		
Eglington	14	0
Falkland		
Sandon		
ELLWOOD'S DRAB SHELLS—		
Eglington	10	0
Falkland		
Sandan		
Ex. quality ditto	12	0
BLACK FELT HATS—		
Shapes—"Blenheim" (soft), "Cantab" Nor-man, "Worthing," "Iris" "Chester" "Ascot,"	7	8
Tyrol Hats	8	8
Soft Felt Hats	8	8
Travelling Hats or Caps in great variety	4 to 6	0

HELMETS.

	Rs.	as.
The Regulation Cork Helmet	18	0
Patent Air Chamber Hunting Covered White	15	0
Drab do. do. do.	15	0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

An entire new Stock of Fancy Angolas, Coatings, Vestings, Riding Cords, &c., have just been opened.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

		Rs.
Dealwood Commodes, complete	...	40
Pull-up Self-acting Sieves for

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	160 par
12,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	3 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	600
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	1,667½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,650
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250
20,000	275	all	17 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370 nl.
4,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	120
14,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,250 nl.
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,410
100	3,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
100	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	945
60	150	150	...	Bronch Mills	190
800	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,025
700	2,000	all	150 p.s.	Great Eastern	1,600
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	955
800	2,500	all	80 p.s.	Oriental	2,030
600	1,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,475

*Purchase for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Dissolution.		
—	500	75	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay
—	5	19	...	Do. China
—	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
—	...	...	...	East India Bank's
—	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
—	200	88½	May '67	Royal Bank

—	25	
—	1	
—	1	
—	22	
—	6	
—	5	

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
4,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics' Dk'fg Co.	30
500	1,000	300	21 ps.	Korrachee Loading and Shipping Company	170
3,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treasher & Co.	375

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 15/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 ½
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent	114
Five per cent	107½
Four per cent	98½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years do. do	106
5 years' do do	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-6
Carolus	,,	200
Mexican Dollars	,,	200
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

CALCUTTA.—5TH NOVEMBER 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—
4 per cents, at Rs 96, or 2 discount.
6 per cent Municipal Debentures, of 1864 and 1865, heavy amounts, at Rs 108, and of 1870 at Rs 109.

In shares—
National Bank shares, besides the sales announced, a heavy lot, at Rs 118¾, and to-day two or three batches at Rs 120, exclusive of the dividend.
Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co. in Liquidation shares, time-bargain contracts, at Rs 280 for delivery in one month.
Goosery Cotton Mills Co's shares, yesterday at Rs 208, and to-day at Rs 210.
Great Eastern Hotel Co's shares, at Rs. 167.
India General Steam Navigation Co's shares at Rs 390 per full share, and Rs 195 per half share.
Landing and Shipping Co's shares at Rs 40.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 10.

Hankey, Colonel, Bombay 83rd Regiment, on sick leave, from Poona.
Werge, Ensign, Bombay 2nd Queen's, on leave, from Poona.
Fuller, Ensign, Bombay 8th King's, on duty, from Kirkee.
Bell, Captain, Madras Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, from Mominabad.
Johnson, Lieutenant, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Rowland, Major, Bengal 2-1st Foot, on medical certificate, from Jhansie.
Franklin, Colonel, Bombay Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Mhow.
Briggs, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Kemball, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Green, Colonel, Bombay Staff Cprps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 10.

Joseph, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Nassick.
Story, Captain, 26th Regiment, to join, to Fyzabad.
Boulderson, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, to join, to Poona.
Stanley, Colonel, Infantry, on leave, to Bangalore.
Hope, Ensign, 1-8th King's, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Walsh, Quartermaster, 90th Regiment, to join, to Dum Dum.
Ross, Captain, 2nd Queen's, to join, to Poona.
Young, Ensign, 1-14th Regiment, on leave, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 10.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant M. F. Coussmaker, Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under para. 2 of General Order No. 472 of 1870.

Colonel J. B. Dunsterville, C.S.I., Staff Corps, Commissary General, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

The following Extract from the London Gazette of 11th October is republished for general information :—

"The undermentioned Apothecaries, of the Subordinate Medical Establishment at Bombay, to have the local and honorary rank of Assistant Surgeon in India :—

Thomas McGuire, dated 12th October 1870.
Benjamin Barn, dated 13th October 1870.
Abraham Pollard, dated 12th October 1870.
Joseph Anderson, dated 12th October 1870."

Assistant Apothecary W. Church, No. 101, is relieved from duty in the Bombay Marine, and transferred to the Military Department; and Assistant Apothecary J. Connell, No. 115, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent, Bombay Marine, for duty in that branch of the Service.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Lieutenant Colonel C. Dumbleton, Bengal Local Service.
Major J. A. M. Biggs, Bengal Staff Corps.

The following promotions in the Commissariat Department are made :—

Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor William Kirkpatrick to be Sub-Conductor from the 19th October 1870, vice Hogan, remarded to his regiment.

Sergeant Louis Kennedy to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 19th October 1870, vice Kirkpatrick, promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Apothecary W. Church, No. 101, is relieved from duty in the Bombay Marine, and transferred to the Military Department; and Assistant Apothecary J. Connell, No. 115, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Bombay Marine, for duty in that branch of the Service.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Vittul Mahadeo Dhamunkur is confirmed in his appointment as Public Prosecutor for the Colaba Collectorate.

Azum Narayen Bhickajee, Mamlutdar of Wasc and second class Subordinate Magistrate, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Sattara District, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

Major N. B. Thoyts, appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Baroda, assumed charge of the said office on the 31st ultimo.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section XXII. of Act XV. of 1865, to appoint Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee and Mr. Edoljee Bomanjee Morris to be Delegates to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the said Act, within the local limits of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay, vice Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, who resigned his appointment, and Mr. NowrojeeFurdoonjee, who has left India.

Azum Gopal Jugguath, Acting Head Carkoon in Petta Oomergaum, Taloka Dhanoo, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Tanna District.

Azum Narayen Abajee Thakree, Head Carkoon of Dhanoo, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Tannah District.

Azum Nanajee Balajee, Head Carkoo n of Bhewndy, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Tannah District.

Mr. J. R. Naylor, appointed to act as Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, assumed charge of the said office on the 3rd instant, and on the same day made the necessary declaration of office as required by Bombay Act VI. of 1866.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. R. Fernandez, Assistant Settlement Officer, Indus Left Bank Survey, Sind, is appointed Junior Assistant Superintendent in the General Revenue Survey.

The undermentioned gentlemen appointed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, Members of Her Majesty's Civil Service, on the Bombay Establishment, reported their arrival in Bombay on the 5th instant :—

Mr. A. B. Steward, Mr. J. R. FitzGerald, and Mr. J. Monteath.

Mr. T. H. Stewart, C.S., having returned from the two years' furlough granted to him under date the 23rd October 1865, is allowed subsidiary leave for 18 days from the date of the expiry of his furlough, under Section 11 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868.

Messrs. E. C. K. Ollivant and F. Birkbeck acted as Second Assistant Collectors of Surat respectively from 12th July to 1st August, and from the 2nd to 17th August 1870, both days inclusive.

Mr. Meerjeebhoy Bapoojee Vicoajee, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Uncovenanted.

Mr. William Mackie, first class Engineer, Bombay Marine, for six months, on medical certificate.

Mr. H. E. Lamborn, first class Engineer, Bombay Marine, for one month.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to their duties :—

Uncovenanted.

Mr. H. E. Lamborn, first class Engineer, Bombay Marine.

Mr. J. Hembrough, first class Boilermaker, Bombay Marine.

Mr. Purushram Balcrushna Godbole to be Money Order Agent at Coompta, vice Mr. M. R. Saldanha, resigned.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
(*Irrigation Branch.*)

Mr. J Tate, Assistant Engineer, acted as Superintendent of Works, Western Indus, from the 17th August to the 14th September 1870, both days inclusive.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMNET.

The Reverend A. Polehampton is appointed to do duty at the Presidency from the 9th October last.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. E. C. Pryce, Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, having returned from the privilege leave granted to him by notification dated 31st August last, and resumed charge of his office on the morning of the 4th instant, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 9th November, 1870.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England, per Indian Troopship, on the 17th instant :—

88TH FOOT.

Surgeon Frazer, Assistant Surgeon Curran, Assistant Surgeon Heath.

STAFF.

Surgeon E. F. Kellett, Assistant Surgeon D. C. Grose, Assistant Surgeon J. R. R. Coulter, M.B.
Assistant Surgeon W. Ironside, M. B., 16th Brigade Royal Artillery.

The President and Members named in G. O. C. No 638 22nd October will travel at the public expense.

The Chief Inspector of Musketry is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of inspection.

ORDER BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 31st October 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

35th Native Infantry.—Captain A. G. Hartshorne, attached to the 5th Native Infantry, to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Rennick, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Government. Dated 28th October 1870.

Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief in India sanctions the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Captain M. H. T. Lloyd, of the 1st battalion 2nd Foot. Dated 24th October 1870.

3rd Goorkhas.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to permit Captain R. E. K. Money to retain the appointment of Quartermaster, on promotion. Dated 26th October 1870.

Captain N. X. Gwynne, 96th Foot, is appointed to assist the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General at Allahabad, during the coming transport season.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the exchange of battalions between Lieutenants Howat and Van Heythuysen, 14th Foot, notified in G. O. C. C. of the 4th September 1870, page 401, is hereby cancelled.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having been removed to the battalion of his regiment specified :—

14th Foot.—Lieutenant P. W. Symonds, 2nd Battalion.

Surgeon F. Carter, 20th Native Infantry, is transferred to the medical charge of the 1st Goorkhas, vice Surgeon Major G. R. Playfair, M. D.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 8th October, directing Assistant Surgeon F. A. Smyth to proceed to Jullundur, and do duty with the 14th Native Infantry.

Dated the 8th idem, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon R. Macmullen, attached to the 106th Foot, to proceed to Mecan Meer, and relieve Staff Assistant Surgeon C. Backhouse, detailed for duty with the time-expired men of the Division.

Dated the 10th idem, making the following medical arrangements :—

Assistant Surgeon W. Curran, doing duty with Kussowlie Convalescent Depot, to join his regiment, the 88th Foot.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. E. Purdon, M.B., on sick leave at Kussowlie, to relieve Assistant Surgeon Curran, and to do duty at Kussowlie with the Depot.

Agra Brigade Order, dated the 27th September last, directing all reports to be made to Colonel W. K. Fooks, Royal Artillery, during the temporary absence of Colonel E. H. Maxwell, on inspection duty.

Meerut Brigade Order, dated the 19th March last, making the following arrangements :—

Assistant Surgeon A. Wood, M. B., attached to the 8th Bengal Cavalry, to proceed to Hurdwar in medical charge of the detachments of Native Cavalry and Infantry.

Surgeon A. R. Waghorn, 3rd Native Infantry, to afford medical aid to the 8th Bengal Cavalry, in addition to his other duties, vice Assistant Surgeon Wood, M. B.

Benares Garrison order, dated the 19th September last, ~~transferring Captain T. D. Madden Adjutant 4th Native Infantry~~ to Captain T. D. Madden Adjutant 4th Native Infantry, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain R. S. Robertson, Staff Corps, nominated to another appointment.

3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Regimental Order, dated the 4th October, appointing Captain C. D. Broadbent to act as Assistant Instructor of Musketry, from the 1st idem, as a temporary arrangement, vice Lieutenant F. G. D. Acland, there being no qualified Subaltern available.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d.	p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Campbell	Cannanore, Nov. 6.
	Calcutta	Maxwell	Cannanore, Nov. 6.
	Cochin	Clark	Glasgow, August 5.
	Madras (s)	James	Calcutta, October 18.
	Sir George Pollock	Watt	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Orissa (s)	Tomlin	China, &c.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Malabar Coast & Goa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Giana, to Liverpool.
Ship Mary Anne, to Rangoon.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
5	Moulmein (s)	Ewert	Akyab, Nov. 2.
	Hindoostan (s)	DeSmidt	Hongkong, Oct. 20.
6	Rangoon (s)	Smart	Calcutta, Oct. 21.
	Stowell (s)	Ward	Bombay, Oct. 21.
	Atiet Rohoman	Nacoda	Judda, August 20.
	Candahar	Mossop	Liverpool, August 4.
	Aminta	Meyler	London, July 25.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
5	Himalaya (s)	...	...
	River Nith	...	...
	West Ridge	...	...
6	Loch Lomond	...	...

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Fluellin, 37 cases fire-proof iron chests, Ebram Nordin & Co. ; 1 case snuff boxes, Gaddum & Co. ; 20 cases matches, Blackwell & Co.

Flora, 1501 boxes sporting gunpowder, Blackwell & Co.

Hawarden Castle, 60 casks pale ale, Payne & Co. ; 85 cases porter, Pestonjee & Cursetjee ; 8 casks glassware, H. F. Soares.

Nonantum, 66 packages clocks, Ebram Abdool Cadur.

Sir John Lawrence, 114 packages jewellery, millinery, &c., Framjee Sands & Co. ; 40 cases champagne, Martin, Young & Co. ; 10 cases oilmanstores, &c., Blackwell & Co. ; 30 cases materials, Blackwell & Co. ; 17 cases perfumery and soap, Blackwell & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Stowell (s), 1 case Kavendish tobacco, Jacob Sawoo & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Foochow, 20 cases sulphuric acid, Burjorjee Dhunjeebhoy.

FROM BOSTON.

Nonantum, 2 cases show cards, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Sumatra (s), 1 case bacon, 1 case tobacco, &c., Morgan and Balcristna ; 3 cases silver cochineal, The London, Asiatic & American Co. (Limited).

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda (s), 100 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jowiage.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Golconda (s), 50 bales wool, G Sigg & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

Sumatra (s), 250 bales cotton, Soondersdas Mooljee ; 100 bales wool, Jeitha Vurria ; 81 bales wool, Jeswraj Dewjee ; 50 bales cotton, Nursee Jeeraj.

Caranjah, 500 bundles galls, Sunderdass Vagjee ; 475 bundles galls, Bhimjee Purshotum ; 51 bales cotton, Cuniram Shewsunker.

The Foundling, 48 bales cotton, Rampurlap Loia ; 47 bales cotton, Cursondhund Sewnath ; 81 bales cotton, Gouldass Madewjee and Co. ; 25 bales cotton, Kessowjee Peetamber ; 13 bales cotton, Govindjee Pemjee ; 102 bales cotton, Boeher Golall.

Glensanox, 31 bales cotton, Juths Ludha.

FOR VENICE.

Golconda (s), 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WILSON—At Ditchingham Lodge, Norfolk, aged 63, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Wilson, late of the 26th Bo. N. I.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BERESFORD—November 5th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. J. C. Beresford, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

IRVINE—November 3rd, at Newton House, Calicut, Malabar Coast, Mrs. Alexander Irvine, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

HAWKINS—October 30th, at Roorkee, the wife of Quarter-Master Sergeant Charles Hawkins, Sappers and Miners, of a son.

BURNETT—October 30th, at Attock, near Peshawur, the wife of Captain E. S. Burnett, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter, prematurely.

MARRIAGE.

FAIRLAND—THOMSON—November 3rd, at All Saint's Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. Baker Morrell, M.A., Edwin James Fairland, Assistant Surgeon, 21st Hussars, to Emma Maggie, only surviving daughter of the late Major-General W. B. Thomson, C.B., Bengal Army.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1870.

THAT the municipal taxation of Bombay has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished is a notorious fact. A sense of its oppressiveness has been felt so low down in the scale that the people have signed a sensible petition to the Justices praying for relief ; a petition which, being the work of the poor, was not considered "respectable" enough to obtain a place in the columns of the principal native organ printed throughout in the English language. The petition, as the Municipal Commissioner says, may be erroneous in its facts, but plainly it is not wrong in the feeling it expresses, and a wise man would give heed to that more than to the exact precision of its contents. It is a fact that at least five lakhs of extra taxation are to be raised, and the incorrectness of the percentages in the table printed in the petition does not and cannot render it erroneous to say that, by dint of severe taxation, the revenue has been pushed up to Thirty-Five lakhs. And not only the Thirty-Five lakhs, but seven lakhs in addition, if the Municipal Commissioner can lay hands on them, are also to be spent, and on those seven lakhs the Municipality is to pay four or five per cent. until the debt is extinguished ; so that the "improvements" will cost seven lakhs plus the sum to which the interest will amount. Just as now we are paying interest on a Fifteen lakh loan which was raised to defray current expenditure. Of course it is matter of opinion whether Thirty-Five lakhs is too much or too little to pay for our magnificent administration ; but we venture the opinion that it is too much ; and that means ought to be found whereby the Municipal administration of Bombay could be carried on for a much smaller sum. Nor are we alone in that opinion ; nor are our comrades only the insignificant persons who signed the petition which was not sufficiently respectable for the type of our contemporary. Many persons, quite respectable enough to form an opinion, hold with us. But strong as these opinions, just as these opinions are, there are no adequate means provided for carrying them into effect. No means ! it may be said, Why, there is the Bench of Justices. What happened in 1868-9 ? The House rate was lowered and created a plea for Octroi duties. The collections falling into arrear gave a plausible occasion for negotiating a loan. The loan was negotiated, and then it became "necessary" to pass the Octroi Bill in order to provide a security, and the arrears of collection being rapidly overtaken, the Municipal Commissioner obtained the Fifteen Lakh Loan plus the Arrears, plus the Octroi Duties. In short, through great tribulation, he emerged victorious, and the Bench, far from exercising an adequate control, aided and abetted ; and did what it was told. The example of those months serves to show that the Justices, individually intelligent and well-meaning, are collectively about the most powerless Assembly in the world. They have authorized the collection of Thirty-Five Lakhs per annum, and they have authorized the modes in which it is expended ; they do not like the operation at all, but nothing they can do will enable them to escape. The Municipal powers have not rendered possible, and of course they must be responsible ; but it is responsibility without power. The law says they must vote item by item, and in no other way reduce the expenditure. But what the House of Commons cannot do, lies beyond the ability of a Bombay Bench of Justices to perform. In fact, as the House of Commons refuses to do the work of the Minister, so the Bench may well refuse to do the work of the Commissioner. No Assembly can deal with the details of financial administration ; in extreme cases it can only change its agents. Even that, if it were desirable, is a feat which the Justices do not possess organization and cohesion enough to perform. Their power over the budget is, in theory, complete. The Act says that, "It shall be in the discretion of the Justices to pass or to reject or to modify, *all* or any of the items entered in the Budget, *provided* that *no* modifications are made *which are inconsistent with the provisions of the Act*"—a wide exception justifying any over-ruling of the votes of the Bench. In short, the Bench is by its nature and constitution and from no faults of its own, bound hand and foot ; and, so far as the Justices are concerned, the Commissioner can do pretty much what he pleases. From that point of view he is not to blame. He has formed a notion that getting and spending splendidly is the true function of a Municipal Commissioner, and he has a right to act up to his convictions. A Municipal Government and a show of free institutions are very attractive luxuries ; but the cost thereof is Thirty-Five Lakhs, with yearly loans varying from Fifteen to Seven Lakhs, and the prospect of additional taxation to provide for more outlay and more loans. In a small way—indeed as Dr. Dallas reminds us, the seventeenth part—the Bombay Municipality is the rival of the Supreme Government ; taxation which has increased and is increasing, Loans which have increased and are increasing, and extravagant expenditure, characterize both. But who cares ? Each may say, with perfect truth, "Let us tax and spend, for to-morrow *we* die ; let us illustrate our administration"—that is the new business of Governments ; not to do what is their duty, making much out of little, and having due regard to the contentment and condition of the people ; but to raise immense revenues and spend them—like princes ; to live for the enjoyment present and to take no thought for the exigencies of the future.

IN any reform of our Army Organisation one of the principal points to be taken into consideration should be the question of the separation of our Army in India from the Army at Home. Mr. Cardwell, when he introduced the cadre system, it is obvious, simply adopted the Prussian model. To feed the reserves of the Army in time of peace, by transferring the soldier directly his training has been completed to this force, from which in time of war the cadres can easily obtain their full complement of men, was the aim. Mr. Cardwell has been blamed thus far for discharging men before his new system was in full working order : seeing that, to obtain the extra 20,000 men voted by Parliament, he had to take refuge in enlistment. But whether this system ever will answer in an Army which has not a conscription as a sound basis, is a question which only the future will be able to solve. That, however, it cannot answer so long as our Army in India is part of our Army at Home is apparent ; for how is the short service with the regiment, upon which the cadre system is based, to be reconciled with our requirements for India ? It would simply ruin the finances of this country. The Indian Press unanimously condemned the amalgamation of the local European troops with our Home force, because everybody saw at the time that we were exchanging a cheap article for a more expensive one, and we naturally asked ourselves the question, Shall we be better off when we get men who come out here for a few years service, and who look upon this service as one of the unavoidable hardships connected with the profession, in the place of those men who, of their own free will, had adopted India as the country in which to pass the best years of their lives ? But waiving altogether the question, whether our Home Government acted wisely in abolishing these local marching is required.

troops, we would ask, Have our views on military matters not changed materially since the time of the Amalgamation ? The war of 1866, as well as the present war, have taught us that the introduction of arms of precision and rapidity may make battles sharp and decisive. There can be but little doubt, that the greater the deadliness of a weapon the greater will be the tendency of every state, which has the welfare of its army at heart, to arm as many men as possible with it ; and however states may differ respecting the time they consider necessary to complete the soldier's training, there is no doubt that, having regard to their finances, no state will keep a soldier under arms longer than it considers necessary for his training Prussia recognised this fact as far back as 1860 when it doubled its army. There is another point to which the successes of the Prussian Army have been attributed, and justly, namely, its marching powers. Setting aside all question of the organisation which must be necessary to move an army, it will be an important question in the consideration of this point—up to what age should we consider the soldier able to march well ? Regarded in this light we naturally reflect that it would be well for the efficiency of our Home Army were it never to see India ; for, if age has to be taken into account, it is obvious that an enervating climate like the Indian should be avoided altogether. On the other hand, it is an acknowledged fact, that however the Indian climate deteriorates the constitution physically, the old soldier stands the climate best. Doctors explain this fact by telling us that old soldiers with long service in India know better how to take care of themselves ; but should we trouble about the cause when we have the fact established ? If, however, there is no objection on this point to engage a soldier for long service in India, it is plain that men who are, for their own comforts sake, obliged to learn the language of the natives, must be superior to troops who would never take the trouble to do so. On the other hand, nobody would recommend Indian service as a means of rendering efficient our Home Army. Of course it is always difficult to upset an existing state of things ; and whether this could be got over by making a regiment consist of two battalions—one for Home service with short service, and one for India with long service—is a question to be solved by those who are entrusted with the organisation of our Army. If it can be managed we have no doubt that every military man will endorse our view, that both armies would be more efficient and less costly were they separated.

WE have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a noble book—the Manual of Medical Jurisprudence for India, by Dr. Norman Chevers. It is a new edition of the work published, or rather printed, many years ago, and now grown so scarce that the author had to use up his own copy in preparing this edition. A store house of knowledge, admirably set forth and arranged, this great work ought to be in the hands, and its contents in the heads, of all our administrators.

IT is currently reported in Madras that Colonel George Pringle, Staff Corps, will be appointed to act as Military Paymaster at the Presidency.

MADRAS is to be honoured early in December by the presence of two distinguished visitors—no other than General Tom Thumb and his wife. We daresay they will "take" with the natives.

SIR WILLIAM AND LADY MUIR left Allahabad for Meerut on Saturday night, "having been summoned thither," we learn from the "Pioneer" "by a pressing domestic emergency."

THE indefatigable pedestrian Mr. Dunbar, of the 21st Fusiliers, at Bangalore, has concluded a wager with a brother officer to run a match of eleven miles under two hours, the match to take place within a month's time.

AN Ooty paper has the following tit-bit. It is a letter from a Madras postmaster :—

"Honored Sir,

"I am really sorry that your horse-keeper came to me with full drunk and asked me your letters without after another man came to me for your letter therefore I am little doubt filled to give your letter without your chit except you must inquire about this matter are else I will inform this to ——— sub Magistrate.''

WE stated the other day that cholera of a bad type had broken out among the pilgrims at Punderpoor. We now learn that Mr. Oliphant, the Collector and Magistrate at Poona, has issued an order prohibiting all pilgrims returning from Punderpoor to enter the city, and that they should locate themselves near the surrounding villages. It is reported that about five hundred fatal cases have occurred.

IT is rumoured that Mr. J. R. Kindersley, the officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, is about to proceed on leave to Europe, and that Colonel C. Elliot, C.B., will officiate as Judicial Commissioner until the arrival of Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.I.S., whose leave expires on the 28th April 1871. Mr. L. Ricketts, it is said, is to act as Cantonment Magistrate, Bangalore, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain Gompertz.

MAJOR G. A. ARBUTHNOT, Cadre, 8th Regiment L. Cavalry, is to officiate as Asst. Adjutant General, Head Quarters, Madras, vice Major Clephane, without prejudice to his appointment as Brigade Major Centre District, and Captain James Goldie, of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, to be a Brigade Major. This arrangement is to have effect from date of embarkation for Europe of Lt. Col. H. H. O'Connel, the report that Major Arbuthnot was going to Europe being unfounded.

THE last Australian papers tell us that a tremendous nugget has been found at a place called Berlin in the Victorian gold fields. It weighed 7 lbs 8oz. 15dwt., and was valued at £3,496. It is 14in. long, 7in. wide at the broadest part, 3in. thick, and has a shape like that of a ham. The lucky finders are Messrs. Felstead and party who have christened the interesting stranger "The Viscountess Canterbury Nugget," the "Viscount" himself having been discovered not many months ago in the same paddock, or not far off, by Mr. Solomon Sloshman.

SURGEON LOUGHEED of the 21st Fusiliers, who has served, we believe, in the Chinese Army and got a Chinese order not long ago, writes to the Bangalore paper on a subject possessing some interest at present. He appears to consider that the average sepoy of the present day, as armed, drilled, and equipped, is totally unfit to cope with a Chinese foe. "On reading your remarks on the Ever Victorious Army," says Dr. Lougheed, "I was struck with your criticism of the Sepoy Soldier *versus* the Chinese Soldier of the present day, armed, as you correctly say, with the best European and American rifles, and perfectly organized and drilled by such men as Gordon, McCartny and Giguel. The Native Infantry soldier is quite useless in China : he cannot stand the climate of the North in the winter, and he is unable to march in summer, and he is very obnoxious [*sic*] to malarial fevers and dysentery. The Chang Mow rebel soldiers frequently marched 60 miles a day, hence their victories. What will the Bangalore sepoy say to this ? There is a shave going the rounds that even in this weather, the officers have to wait until the sun is well out before they can get their men to move, or in other words the blood thawed in their veins. As for their dress it is most preposterous—the European tunic with close fitting collar and piece of white rag as stock, and this rag, frequently works itself up on the neck giving a constricted appearance. As for the trousers and boots they are ridiculous, the latter positively dangerous. It was most amusing and humiliating to see the boots of an entire native regiment sucked off their feet in the mud at Sinho before the Taku Forts. A few days ago as a company of the Sappers and Miners were returning from the ranges, I saw several laggers, and one stalking along in all the glory of purple tunic and broad stripe trousers, but alas, he carried his ammunition boots in his hand, for safety I, suppose. As I said before, they are positively dangerous when

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 10TH NOV., 4 A.M.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet last night Mr. Gladstone defended the observance of neutrality by England in the present war.

Earl Granville detailed the efforts made by England to obtain peace, which he said Prussia absolutely desired. England alone, and unsupported, had suggested the armistice. She desired to see a strong and united Germany, but would deprecate too great a humiliation of France.

No fresh fighting has been reported. It is certain that the Germans intend to bombard Paris when they deem the moment opportune.

The Democrats have carried the elections in the States of New York and Tennessee.

LONDON, 9TH NOV., AFT.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was declining.

Fair Dhollera 6¾d.
Exchange on India 1s. 10⅛d.
Consols 93⅜.
Rentes 52½.
The Angelo has arrived from Bombay.

THE S. S. BRAZILIAN.

THE s. s. Brazilian arrived at Port Said on Wednesday morning the 9th November, expected to sail for Bombay on the 11th, and is due here about the 26th instant.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THERE are in all 901 candidates to appear in the forthcoming Matriculation Examination, which commences on Monday the 21st inst. in the Town Hall. Of the candidates 718 are Hindo

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—10TH NOV. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 9th Nov., 6-32 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 3 minutes.

Via Turkey, 9th Nov., 1-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 25 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th Nov., 11 30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 9th Nov., 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 1 minute.

Via Turkey, 9th Nov., 9-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 13 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 9th Nov., 3-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 35 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 9th to 9 P.M. of the 10th Nov. is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Karrachee	4 29	0 1
"	Calcutta	29 18	7 59
"	Madras	17 50	4 37
"	Galle	60 2	37 56

A HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT KINGS OF PERSIA.

THE French Ambassador at the Court of Teheran, Count Gobineau, who has resided many years in Persia, and who has made great researches in the Parsee religion, has recently published in French a History of the ancient Kings of Persia. A copy of this interesting work has been sent to Bombay to the well known Parsee poet, Mr. Muncherjee Shapoorjee Lungdana.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I., has addressed a letter to Mr. Muncherjee on the 15th inst recommending him to make a translation of the above work in the Guzerathee language for the benefit of the Parsees if he could meet sufficient encouragement to believe that he would be compensated for the labour and the cost of the translation, and suggested that in the first instance enquiries be made as to what number of persons were willing to subscribe for the work.

In reply Mr. Muncherjee thanked Mr. Cowasjee for the zeal and interest he evinces on behalf of the community, and while recognizing the arduous task of translating the work, stated that he would undertake it if Mr. Cowasjee himself, the leading members of the Parsee community, and the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Translation Fund would assist him in the duty, and should any profits be realized on the work he would make over half of them to the Translation Fund.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT BY THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

THE PUNJAB BANK (LIMITED) VS. JOHN COLLETT.

A SHORT time ago a case of considerable importance to the public was disposed of by R. H. Pinhey, Esq., Judicial Commissioner in Sind. The Punjab Bank sued Mr. Collett, a commission agent, to recover Rs. 5,823, and the decision was given in plaintiffs' favor by Mr. Widdicombe, District Judge of Kurrachee. Mr. Collett not being able to pay the amount, was arrested, when he applied for his discharge to the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. R. H. Pinhey. The facts of the case will appear from the following judgments of the District Judge and the Judicial Commissioner.

Mr. Leggett, solicitor, appeared for the Bank; and Mr. Strong, barrister-at-law, for the defendant.

JUDGMENT OF MR. WIDDICOMBE.

This is an application by the judgment debtor Collett for discharge from custody under the provisions of section 273 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and has been opposed on the grounds of his having been guilty of *mala fides* in transferring his property.

It has been admitted by the judgment debtor that after the suit was disposed of, he assigned certain property to a creditor in England, and it has been argued that the deed of assignment is in operation by reason of its being insufficiently stamped and by reason of the assigned property not being specified therein.

This, it appears to me, is not a question for me to consider. I am not now to decide if the deed is valid or otherwise, but whether the judgment creditor has acted fraudulently in or bad faith.

Now I cannot assume that there has been fraud, and as to bad faith it has been held (vide note to section 281 of Broughton's Commentary on the Code of Civil Procedure) that the bad faith alluded to in section 274 must mean bad faith of the applicant for the purpose of procuring his discharge without satisfying the decree, and that the words did not refer to bad faith on previous occasions.

This, I think, is the proper construction to be put on the words "bad faith," as used in the section of the code which relates to this application. It can hardly be said that to pay one creditor in preference to another is an act of bad faith to the judgment creditor within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure. If it be that the deed of assignment is invalid, it is open to the judgment creditor to proceed against the property within the jurisdiction of this Court, but there is no proof of either fraudulent concealment, transference or removal of property, nor can a bona fide assignment of property in favour of another creditor be an act of bad faith. The judgment debtor Collett is therefore discharged.

MR. PINHEY'S JUDGMENT.

In this case the judgment debtor John Collett having been on the 27th July 1870 arrested in execution of a decree obtained against him by the Punjab Bank, decree obtained District Court of Kurrachee for Limited, in the District Court of Kurrachee for Rs. 5,896-2-10 and costs, applied on the same day to the District Court for his discharge under the provision of section 273 of the Code of Civil Procedure on the ground that he had no present means of paying the amount of the plaintiff's decree either wholly or in part.

On the 2nd August 1870 the District Court (Lieut.-Col. Widdicombe, J.) ordered the discharge of Collett, on the ground that he had no property, as he had assigned the whole of the property which he had to a Mr. Deacon in London, that such assignment was not an act of bad faith, and that it was not necessary to determine whether the deed of assignment was valid or not.

The plaintiff, the Punjab Bank, Limited, appeals against the order of the District Court on the grounds that the District Court was in error in holding the assignment pleaded by Collett proved, as the deed of assignment was invalid and inoperative and passed with fraudulent intent.

The issue for decision in this appeal is, Has the judgment debtor proved that he made an assignment *bona fide* of all his property to a creditor before he was taken in execution of the decree of the Punjab Bank, Limited?

My finding on this issue is in the negative and for the appellant.

Collett applied for his discharge on the ground that he had assigned all his property to a Mr. Deacon in London, and had therefore no property in his possession at the time of his arrest at the suit of the Punjab Bank. But I look on this alleged assignment as a wholly fictitious and fraudulent transaction. The deed under which the assignment was said to have been made was never delivered or sent to the assignee but was made over to Collett's own pleader, Mr. Strong. The property pretended to be assigned, at least so much of it as was likely to come within the knowledge of the public, was likewise handed over to Mr. Strong. The deed although with Mr. Strong was not produced in support of the alleged assignment. The assignment is admitted to have been made after the case of the Punjab Bank was closed. Beyond Collett's own statement there is no ground for believing that Deacon ever was a creditor of Collett's. It is admitted that the deed was drawn up in the most vague terms, containing no specification of the property assigned nor of the amount for which it was assigned. The sole object of Collett in drawing up this deed appears to me to have been to defraud the Punjab Bank. He is no sooner set free in this case than he may tear up the deed of assignment which his pleader now holds, for neither Deacon nor (so far as appears) any one on Deacon's behalf was a party to the deed. If a judgment debtor were allowed thus to defeat the just claims of a judgment creditor the decrees of the Civil Court would not be worth the paper on which they were written. I am therefore unable to agree with the District Judge in this matter, for I think that Collett has displayed *mala fides* of a very gross character.

I therefore reverse the order of the District Judge directing the discharge of the judgment debtor John Collett, and I direct that the execution of the decree of the Punjab Bank, Limited, against the said John Collett be proceeded with according to law.

Costs of this appeal to be costs in this case.

Shortly after the disposal of the above case Mr. Collett left Kurrachee for Bombay, for the purposes of avoiding the execution of the decree passed against him at the instance of the Bank. On the 31st October last the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green, on the application of Mr. C. Tyabji, solicitor, for the Bank, made an order for the arrest of Mr. Collett, who was accordingly arrested on Friday last, and was placed on Monday following before the learned Chief Justice in Chambers, who then made an order for the committal of Collett to jail.

THE BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE BUDGET FOR 1871.

AN adjourned special general meeting of the Bench of Justices for Bombay was held on Wednesday afternoon to consider the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1871. There was a good attendance. In the absence of Mr. A. R. Scoble, Chairman of the Bench, Mr. John Connon was called to the chair.

The report by the Finance Committee with regard to the budget was submitted to the meeting.

THE PETITION FOR REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said the first matter to be brought to the attention of the Justices was a petition to the Chairman and members of this worshipful Bench upon the subject of taxation, and recommending to their favourable consideration a great reduction of taxation, or at all events suggesting that the Justices should prevent an increase. There were a great many signatures appended, about 2,000, but as it has been printed in a newspaper he would suggest, as there was much business to be laid before the meeting, that it might be taken as read.

Mr. Crawford (the Municipal Commissioner) said—Before proceeding to take a separate vote upon each item of the budget, as reported on by the Finance Committee, I would now so far take notice of this petition as to mention its receipt, and afterwards either the petitioners themselves, or any members of the Bench, if it is thought necessary to take any further action on the petition, might then do so. For my own part I think the Bench will be acting fairly to the petitioners, and will in fact be acceding their wishes and granting their prayer, if they proceed to do now what they have always done, and that is to discuss the Budget, both the expenditure and income, item by item, taking the expenditure first. I should have dismissed the petition with those few words, but that the petition in itself, bearing as it does some marks of literary ability and being altogether drawn up in a very proper manner, lacks unfortunately the great essential of accuracy; it is perfectly inaccurate; and I would suggest to the public generally, and those who wish to make use of this means of stating their views in future, that they should first master the subject carefully. No doubt if as the petitioners say there was such an alarming increase since 1866 it would be a very alarming state of affairs, and if the increases were so alarming as put by the petitioners some interference on the part of Government would be necessary. But so far from this being the case the petitioners are wrong in their facts from beginning to end. I will now go through the statement, comparing it with the expenditure of 1866 and that of the present year, to show that the petitioners are altogether wrong. The assessment charges in 1866 are stated to be Rs. 66,000, as compared with Rs. 1,09,769 in 1871, or an increase of 66·3 per cent. Now the actual facts are that the charges in 1866 were Rs. 1,25,218, in other words there has been a reduction of 20 per cent. And so again with the house tax. It had been said the charge in 1866 was Rs. 18,000, and in 1871 Rs. 28,500, so that the increase was 58·3, whereas the real fact was that in 1866 it was Rs. 32,160, showing a decrease of 14 per cent. As regards the Controller's establishment that is represented by Rs. 4,373 in 1866, and Rs. 54,832 in 1871. Now it so happens that in 1866 there were several joint branches in the Engineer's, the Health Officer's, and other departments, and the committee of the Bench for the revision of the establishments having so recommended, the whole of these establishments were placed under the Controller, and the branches were abolished altogether, and consequently the increase under 1871 is explained; but I may say the result of the amalgamation was a saving of Rs. 5,000, which was duly reported at the time. There was a trifling increase in the Commissioner's establishment, which was sanctioned by the Bench. As to the Clerk of the Peace, the expenses for 1866 are stated at Rs. 15,216, and those for 1871 at Rs. 23,328; now in 1866 the law charges of the Municipality were never included in the Municipal Commissioner's Budget—they were sanctioned separately on payment. Since then the whole charges of the Clerk of the Peace have been estimated and budgeted for, and had this been done in 1866 the figures would have closely approximated those for 1871. The subscription to the Agri-Horticultural Society I will pass over as it has been steadily voted by the Bench. As to the grant for markets and slaughter-houses, the petitioners state that in 1866 it was Rs. 10,740 and in 1871 had risen to Rs. 66,978, being an increase of 523 per cent. Now the petitioners altogether ignore the fact that the income for 1866 was only Rs. 24,000, whereas in 1871 it is Rs. 1,65,000. They have also forgotten that in 1866 there was no meat train, whereas the estimate for next year includes the charges for that also. As to the next item, for workshops, the petitioners are ignorant of the fact that the workshop charges are not independent charges—that the cost of the workshops, whatever it may be, is spread over every item, and that there are no additional charges asked for by the Budget. Then as to the Water Works, the petitioners put down the amount in 1866 as Rs. 33,888, whereas it was Rs. 59,952, being considerably in excess of that for next year. Then the figures for the Storekeeper's Department are likewise wrong by upwards of Rs. 2,000. Now, gentlemen, I think I have said enough to show that in every single item, except the subscription to the Agri-Horticultural Society, which the Justices themselves voted, the petitioners are grievously wrong and out in all their facts, and that so far from there having been an enormous increase there has on the other hand been a great decrease—a decrease ordered by the Bench on the report of their select committee in 1863. With these few words I shall leave the petition to be disposed of in any way the Bench may think fit. Only I may say I think the petitioners may be satisfied that when a complaint is to be made the best thing is to come to me first and see what are the facts and then base their arguments upon these.

It was here apparently agreed that the petition should be ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Narrayen Wassudewjee said that there had been a very valuable suggestion thrown out by the petitioners which he thought ought to be taken notice of. It was that the Municipality should build offices of their own, and for were that step taken he thought there would be a saving of a considerable sum.

Mr. Crawford said he entirely agreed with that suggestion.

On the motion of Mr. Narrayen, seconded by Mr. Crawford, it was then agreed that the petition should be recorded.

The Bench then proceeded to consider the Budget.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE.

Mr. Crawford said that he imagined the Bench would adopt the plan which had always hitherto been adopted of taking the expenditure side first; and he would therefore ask them to take the Finance Committee's report. The first items, one, two, three in the statement, were for the one great item of General Superintendence, and which, with the consent of the Bench, were prepared in the proportions shown in the estimate. The whole matter had been dissected by the Finance Committee, and the figures were practically those of last year. He had the honour to propose—"That the grant on account of general superintendence be fixed at Rs. 1,32,556 for the year 1871, and apportioned thus:—Municipal Fund, Rs. 82,848; Water Works Fund, Rs. 16,569; Police Account, Rs. 16,570; Lighting Fund, Rs. 16,569."

Mr. Ormiston said before they voted on that item he should like to know whether the statement of the Clerk of the Peace showed the whole salary of that official.

Mr. Crawford—It includes it.

Mr. Ormiston—Because in some of the statements there was some trouble in finding out what the salary really was.

Mr. Crawford—Only in the case of the Engineer.

Mr. Ormiston did not know that. Was that the only exception? I found there were some statements under more than one head, and it caused some confusion when one endeavoured to ascertain what the salaries really were.

Mr. Crawford said, in reply to another Justice, there had been a difficulty in dispensing with the head clerk's services. The head clerk's term of service had now expired, and he found he could not do without one, or with any less staff. As it was, the salaries in his office were one-third less than those of the Board of Commissioners for Bombay.

The motion was then seconded by Mr. Wassoodew Pandoorung and passed.

GRANT FOR STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Crawford said that the next item was No. 4 in the statement as store-keeper's office. The amount was sanctioned by the select committee two years ago. He begged to propose—"That the grant on account of store-keeper's establishment for the year 1871 be fixed at Rs. 8,304."

This was seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady, and carried.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT: DISCUSSION ON THE PETITION.

Mr. Crawford said that the next item was one that involved a very considerable expenditure of money, but it was in connection with a department which he was very happy to find had greatly gained the confidence of the Bench and public, in fact he might almost say the affection of the inhabitants of the town. When he looked back to two or three years ago and remembered that it was actually seriously proposed to have no Health Department, and have no Health Officer—it was a scheme really seriously advanced by many—and that several Justices stated that it was not desirable to expend more than Rs 20,000 a year on the conservancy of the town, he could not help congratulating Dr. Hewlett on the very satisfactory state of affairs which had arisen, and, if nothing else had been done, he should have been thoroughly satisfied with that result. He felt that he could not speak too highly of the Health Department. The sum he had was considerably less than that asked for, and if he had given Dr. Hewlett less than he had asked, he could assure the Bench on the other hand that he was certain that Dr. Hewlett would do upon the sum that he had proposed to him, or at all events do his best as they all knew. It was for Dr. Hewlett as well as for the head of every other department to ask for as much as he thought he could get, and it was for him, the Commissioner as the head of the whole, to cut down what he could. In the grant to Dr. Hewlett he had allowed what he conscientiously believed would suffice him, and he only regretted that the state of the municipal funds did not permit of his recommending all Dr. Hewlett wished, for he was fully convinced that he would give the city value for it. He begged to propose—"That the grant for the Health Department be fixed at Rs. 5,81,811 for the year 1871."

Mr. Curseetjee Furdoonjee Paruck seconded the motion.

Dr. Lyon proposed that Dr. Hewlett should have a laboratory which would enable him to do even more than he did at present. He did not ask for a large sum, only Rs. 3,000, which would provide all that was necessary. If the Bench did not vote that sum they were not availing themselves completely of the very able scientific services of Dr. Hewlett which were placed at their disposal. They might as well put a physician by a bedside without a stethescope and tell him to do his duty properly, as to ask the Health Officer to do his work without a laboratory. He begged to propose that Rs. 3,000 be voted for the purpose.

Mr. Ormiston thought there were other things more wanted than laboratories, though they begin with an "I"—he meant latrines, as no one knew better than the Commissioner himself.

Mr. Crawford said that he was going to ask for some bye-and-bye. As to Dr. Lyon's proposal, he wished that the Health Officer had a splendid laboratory, for one reason, but again there was a reason against that, and that was that the Health Officer's time was fully occupied, and any time he devoted to a laboratory would be taken from the ordinary services of his post.

Dr. Lyon said that as it was the Bench did not get the full scientific value of his time. He hoped nobody had misunderstood him; what he meant was that a scientific officer wanted certain tools, and if they were not given the full scientific value was not got out of the officer.

Mr. Crawford said he was glad that he had been under a slight misapprehension, for it had left an unpleasant feeling on his mind. Of course it was better to combine practice with science if it was possible, but he did not think that could be done in the case of the Health Officer, considering the time he had at his disposal. As far as analytical and chemical tests were concerned they were very fortunate in Bombay, for they had a gentleman among them eminently capable of carrying out those analyses which might be required; he alluded to the proposer of the motion, Dr. Lyon. He was of opinion that, rather than there should be any injury to the public health, or any extra expense incurred—which they could not afford—an application should be made to Government to allow the Bench to avail themselves of Dr. Lyon's services when required—should Dr. Lyon refuse, which he did not think he would.

The Chairman said that Dr. Lyon's proposition was rather of the character of a rider than an amendment, and he would put it presently as such.

Dr. Dallas (who had not been present when the petition on the subject of taxation was disposed of) here said—Before you put the motion, Sir, I wish to ask whether you have received a petition which appeared in the papers of this day, whether it is not to be brought to the notice of the Bench, and whether it ought not to be the first thing considered?

The Chairman mentioned that the petition had already been disposed of.

Dr. Dallas—Well, before you proceed to put the resolution with regard to the Health Department to the vote, I would wish to make a statement with regard to the present position of the Municipality; and I wish to do so now, because I will conclude with an amendment which will affect, according as the amendment is carried or rejected, either in part or in toto, the whole of the Budget. The first thing that struck me upon reading the budget and the report of the Finance Committee was that it had never occurred to any member of the committee that the amount of money expended by the Municipality of Bombay is excessive and extravagant, and I maintain that it is. (Hear, hear.) And I say another strange thing is that in other institutions, for instance in the House of Commons, whenever there is a surplus the natural consequence is that there is a reduction in taxation, and that all parties in the State are made aware of it, and shall have the benefit of this reduction. Now, here in this budget for the first time the Municipal Commissioner has been able to show us a probable surplus, and I say that according to all rule the necessary consequence of that surplus should have been a proposal for a reduction of taxation, unless the Justices of Bombay, as representing the rate-payers, are satisfied that 35 lakhs of rupees, £350,000, is a proper sum to expend upon the Municipal government of this city. I maintain it is not, most decidedly not. I recollect the Commissioner stated in one of his reports that people grumbled at what they had to pay, but that duty has not increased, and that it is a large sum, and that it is excessive. Well, I maintain that it is excessive—(hear, hear)—and I will tell you why. Taking not 35 lakhs, but the revised estimate of the Commissioner himself, which I think is Rs. 34,10,255, that represents a sum of 4 rupees 4 annas and 3 pies per head of the population of Bombay. That is a sum of more than 8s. 6d. English money, and I do say I think it must occur to every one that that is an extravagant sum to pay.

Mr. Crawford—Your calculation is unfortunately wrong. How is it arrived at, may I ask?

Dr. Dallas—It is arrived at by dividing by the population, according to the latest census, the sum of Rs. 34,10,255, and I think that division is correct, though the figures can be checked if they are wrong.

Mr. Narayen Wassudew—I think they are correct, according to the last census.

Dr. Dallas—Well, I say that is an extravagant sum, especially if you consider how much of the population of Bombay is merely a labouring population. Now, another way in which this is an extravagant expenditure is this: You all know what a great kingdom we have the honour to be the subjects of, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the expenditure of that kingdom is 70 millions, which gives 24 rupees 10 annas per head of the population, as given in a book to which I have reference; and if the first figures be correct, the people of Bombay individually pay between one fifth and one-sixth of what is paid by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the Imperial expenditure. I think that is tolerably good evidence if you had no other that the amount paid by the people of this city is excessive. Another point, the Municipal Commissioner has often contrasted our municipal expenditure with that of Calcutta. Now, my first answer to that is that if the people of Calcutta choose to be extravagant or reckless in their municipal expenditure it does not follow that we ought to be so. (Hear, hear.) But then the people of Calcutta can better afford to pay than we, as money is of a higher value there than here. Besides, they get better value for their money than we do. Then again, there is a very large official population in Calcutta, and consequently by the casualties or vicissitudes of trade as the generality of people are here. The official class in Bombay is the smallest, and therefore I say Calcutta is no rule for us. But another test is this—What do the people themselves really think of it? Are they satisfied with it? Do the native Justices of Bombay, who I suppose live amongst the people and know the condition of the middle-classes of Bombay, know whether the people are satisfied with it? I say I know it to be a fact that the middle-classes in Bombay have now a severe struggle for existence. [Mr. Crawford—"Oh, no," and applause.] I say that people find it hard to marry their sons and daughters and start them in life, and I say that considering the present circumstances the taxation is excessive, and that the people complain of it. The taxation, no doubt, is a very small matter to the gentlemen I see about me here; Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 is nothing to them; but it is very important indeed to people of a much lower rank in life. I can give you an example. I know a clerk in receipt of Rs. 70 per month, which is Rs. 840 a year. He lives in a house classed amongst those assessed at Rs. 500 and under. What is the amount of his taxation?—Rs. 104, or about one-eighth of the man's whole income, and Rs. 4 besides for the Vehar water rate. Then over and above that, what I did not calculate, he has indirectly to pay the octroi duties. Well, now, what is the position of this man? He cannot go on; he must mortgage his house, eventually sell it, and thus sink into a lower class of life and into the position of a mere tenant. That is but one example, and therefore I ask you to take these matters into consideration and bear in mind what a large number of people have to pay house rent. There are about 14,000 houses assessed at Rs. 500 and under; and 3,000 more assessed at Rs. 1,000 and under; giving you 17,000 houses assessed at Rs. 1,000 and under; and I say upon the people of these houses the great bulk of this taxation falls, and they do feel it oppressive, and I am convinced that any man who knows the state of affairs must be of that opinion too. It is very difficult of course for any one to lay his hand upon any particular item in this budget and say, "You shall not have this, and you shall not have that"—exceedingly difficult indeed, unless you are very intimately acquainted with all the workings of the different departments. But with regard to the particular item now before you, what I wish to draw your attention to is this: that the sum of 6 lakhs which you are asked to vote now represents about 8 lakhs five years ago, so much has been the decrease in the price of provisions and everything else. I see in one of the reports, for instance, that when the Municipality was started in 1865 the feed of bullocks cost Rs. 42 per pair; the cost is now Rs. 18 per pair. And why is it that the Municipality does not appear to have derived any benefit from that fall? Why no corresponding reduction in the cost of the department? And I recollect, the Commissioner, too, in encouraging the Justices to incur this large expense said, "You have the accumulated filth of half a century to remove." Well it seems to be here still, for the real test is the matter of expenditure. According to the sum spent the accumulated filth of half a century has gone on still, though there is a small reduction in the present year. I suppose the Health Officer arranges the expenditure in some way satisfactory to himself. I know he would spend with the greatest facility, and with the greatest benefit no doubt to the city, 10 lakhs of rupees if you gave it to him; but really the question with the tax-payers is, Can they afford to pay it? And I submit they cannot. What is the use of fine streets, of splendid walks, and everything of that kind to people who have not the means of living? And I say that to the great bulk of the taxpayers of Bombay it is a difficult thing to meet the taxes as they now stand and start their families in life. You must also remember that four or five years ago they got their little earnings and savings swept away by the unfortunate mania, and perhaps they have just been about to recover themselves, but they have no store to fall back upon. And, gentlemen, what is the present position of Bombay? Is it not notorious at the present moment that numbers of some of some we are on the eve of a commercial disaster of some extent and importance, I do not know how many may be involved in it? Is it not notorious—at least I have seen it stated in one of the local newspapers—that numbers of clerks have been discharged from offices in Bombay? Is not this a time for retrenchment, if there ever were a time for it, and when, besides, the Commissioner for the first time is able to show a surplus. Then in considering the question of expenditure and the necessity for retrenchment, you must recollect that you have in view very large expenditure which *must* be incurred. (Hear, hear.) You cannot shirk the question of a second water supply; you must be prepared to meet that; nothing can get you out of it. You must be prepared to incur whatever expense the executive engineer may think necessary, and therefore you must not merely look to the present, but also to the necessary expenditure which will have to be incurred in the future in that respect. Now, I say that the pendituri has grown from year to year from the year before last the expenditure has grown 4 lakhs. And no special reason for this increase. It seems to me a normal phase of the Municipality of Bombay that the expenditure should go on increasing. The rule appears to be that from 25 to 30 tax-payers should go on contributing from 25 to 30 lakhs, and from 30 to 35, and eventually to some fabulous sum. We know it must be increased at no distant day for the reasons I have mentioned—we know that we must pay for the expenses which I have just referred to. I have been unable to attend the meetings of the Justices for some time, but if I had been here before I should have protested against this large increase. I came here merely in the discharge of a public duty. I honestly believe what I say, that this is an excessive and extravagant expenditure. (Hear, hear.) As I said before, the Commissioner and the Health Officer of course thoroughly understand the working of the departments, and they may fairly say to me, "Put your finger upon what you disapprove." Well, I confess I cannot do that, and I say that the only way to retrench is to reduce, "recklessly" as Dr. Hewlett would tell you. I say the only way to get the Municipality to do its duty to the citizens of Bombay is to cut down and allow the municipal officers to apportion the money voted. There is one thing we can all express an opinion about in this respect. Do you know how many peons, for instance, there are in the service of the Municipality? What do you think? Ninety-nine. Ninety-nine peons in the service of the Municipality! I leave it for you to say whether that is reasonable. I admit that seventeen are engaged in the markets and slaughter-houses, where they may be necessary; but what about the other eighty-two,—and especially since the Municipal Departments are now grouped all in one building. This is a question which every man of business can answer for himself, and I say it is a specimen of the style in which your money is spent and those things budgetted for. Another thing which strikes me is this: we have six mechanical engineers, four in the fire brigade and two in the workshops. Would not it be possible to do something with these men? would not they be found useful for the police, or utilised in some such way? Is it requisite that these men should be paid all the year round? Surely they are not employed all the year round. It is notorious that considering the extent of the city, there are very few fires in Bombay, and these men must be receiving their twelve months' wages for very few days. And in reference to the police, I may say I think there is one feature of the Municipality, which we have reason to be proud of, and that is the police. When you consider the duties of the police, which are more important than the duties of the Health Department itself, the protection of life and the detection of crime, it is very much to their credit that they are able to discharge those duties with so small a number as there are in the force, I think 1,200 men. But looking at the matter as a whole, you ought in consideration for the people to retrench your steps and reduce expenditure to something like a normal state. I think the Municipal government of this city ought to be very well conducted for 25 lakhs. (Hear, hear.) That reminds me of another illustration. Do you know anything about the Municipal government of the great cities of England, Ireland, and Scotland? You know what a wealthy country the United Kingdom is. Dosabhoy Framjee will tell you they have 6,000 millions of money, and an enormous income; and the whole municipal expenditure of that great empire is about 6 millions—£5,940,000—and that is about seventeen times what we spend in Bombay alone. Then we the tax-payers of Bombay pay for this town and island between one-seventeenth and one-eighteenth of the whole amount which the great cities of Great Britain and Ireland expend upon their government. And consider at the same time the great price of labour in England; it is generally which we pay a rupee or a rupee and a half a day, while as we know labour is considerably lower here. Now, for the proposal I am making it is necessary to make a motion, for of course it will apply to the whole budget. The question, of course, lies completely with the Justices. If they are satisfied, I have no reason to complain. I have no particular connection with this country, and I say to the Justices—I mean the native Justices of Bombay—that if they, who know the people, and represent the people, are satisfied, why then is God's name I am satisfied, and I suppose it is all right, but as far as my individual experience goes they are not satisfied. They are thoroughly discontented, and I say you ought really and seriously now that you have reached a resting point, now that the Commissioner has been able to show you a probability of a surplus, to retrace your steps, and make some reduction of what once was the extravagant expenditure of you. My resolution is this:—"That the Commissioner's Budget estimate for the year 1871 be confirmed only to the extent of Rs. 36,56,457, being the actual expenditure for the year 1869, together with the sum of Rs. 65,310, being the difference between the sinking fund and interest on loans for the year 1869 and 1871, and that it be the duty hereafter to limit the annual expenditure of the Municipality for educational purposes, making up Rs. 31,31,757." Now, I say if you ever intend to reduce the expenditure of this city, you will never do it upon any other plan than that I have stated. If you go to the heads of departments and say, "Do you want these men or this man," they will be so-called "necessary" men to a man. (Laughter.) Therefore, I say, if you leave it to the municipal officers themselves you will never have retrenchment, you will never have economy; the only way in which it is to be done is by the plan I have mentioned of throwing upon the Commissioner the responsibility of apportioning and administering. There is another course to be adopted, and that is the abolishing of departmental work altogether. It has notoriously failed in every part of India, and why should you expect it to succeed in Bombay? It may sometimes be well done; the general report of the Health Officer is not one of the populated of the department (I must not say that in the presence of the Health Officer), but I say it is expensively done. Besides, the contract system has never had a fair trial here. When the Commissioner joined the Municipality he found the contract system at work, and was dissatisfied with it, and when he had the contracts in his own hands it was very well done now you must remember that you are paying twice as much for it as you would pay to contractors, so that by giving it out to contractors there would be a considerable saving. Now, should you not adopt a resolution for the abolishing of the departmental system, you will have to satisfy yourselves more and more to this large expenditure. You are asked to spend a lakh of rupees in building stables for the Municipality! How many of the people would like to get shelter there one of these nights I am sure I don't. And every day pledges you more and more to this system of departmental work, and I say it is a mistake in a city like this. I now leave my resolution in your hands. I have discharged my conscience. I leave it to you, the native Justices of Bombay, whether you will support me or not, which I think you will make a struggle to reduce the expenditure of this great city and prepare yourselves for expenses you must hereafter incur. I want you to stop and draw breath, and allow the people to breathe for a while. Why rush on year after year with more and more expenditure? Why not let the people breathe for a year? Is there any necessity that we should be going on from year to year spending 30 or 34 lakhs, and so on? Wait for a whole year, and see if this storm which is expected will blow over. I say this is the time, if ever there was a time since the last crisis, when you ought to stop and consider whether you will go on at this large expenditure. The question is for you to decide, whether you will approve of what I have said or not. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Mahadew Narayen Shreegaonker said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion proposed by Dr. Dallas, and in doing so he thought he was only discharging his duty to the native rate-payers.

Mr. Narayen Wassudewjee said Dr. Dallas had proposed a reduction of three lakhs, but if he would refer to the summary by the Finance Committee he would find they had proposed an expenditure of Rs. 33,20,106, including the contribution for drainage which they were obliged to set aside year by year.

Dr. Dallas remarked that the drainage contribution was included in the budget for 1869, as well as in that for this year.

Mr. Narayen added that only Rs. 97,000 would be spent out of the Rs. 2,50,000 for drainage, so that if they added the remainder to the surplus the figures would be much the same as those at which Dr. Dallas wished them to stop. Now he was prepared to move a resolution that day to prevent the Municipal Commissioner from spending anything beyond the items for which he had budgetted, and so the result would be very much the same.

General Tremenheere—What Mr. Narayen has just said is a reason why Dr. Dallas' motion should be carried, as I sincerely trust it will be. I perfectly agreed with Dr. Dallas in everything he had said on this matter and think it is really time that some actual stop should be put to the present extravagant expenditure of the Municipality. (Applause.) If I had been asked, I would have been glad to second Dr. Dallas' resolution. (Applause.)

Mr. Forbes (Messrs. Forbes and Co.)—I wish to say a few words on this subject. I think that any one who takes an interest in municipal affairs must feel that it is time which should not be lost sight of to take a stand with regard to our expenditure. What we have done as a Municipality is but little. We have only commenced to improve the town and to meet our requirements for water and drainage and many other important things. These will have to be completed some day or other, and, as has already been said by Dr. Dallas, the expenses will probably far exceed what has already been incurred, and I think it would be madness or utter folly on our part if we were now to fritter away our present resources in procuring loans to erect stables and do other works, improvements no doubt, but minor works which in a later way our resources, our credit, our taxable powers in raising money for those purposes when we know for certain we have before us an expenditure far exceeding what has yet been required for water supply, for drainage, and other matters which are of primary importance. I hope that the native community will on this occasion come forward manfully and vote against any increase of taxation and for a reduction of the present expenditure. I do not wish to see the present taxes reduced, but I think that if there is an available surplus it should be set aside to meet future requirements. If there is a surplus of 1 lakh and a half or a lakh and three quarters why not set aside to meet our future requirements? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, pleader, said there was a mistaken notion on the part of some of the Justices that any motion for a reduction of the extravagance was equal to denouncing the Municipal Commissioner ["No, no," from Mr. Crawford] and that the motion was put by honest men, led away by this idea, instead of advocating economy voted in support of Mr. Crawford's proposals. Now he did not hold that opinion, and though the reduction proposed by Dr. Dallas was a small one, still they ought to make a beginning, for it was high time. Dr. Dallas had appealed to the native Justices to come forward and respond to his appeal, and he should say he honestly believed that the very worst Dr. Dallas had said as to the condition of the native rate-payers was true, and that they considered the municipal taxes the most intolerable of burdens. If the opinion of the native community was worth anything it was that the intelligent portion was prepared to meet all fair demands. There was no doubt a small portion of the native community which would not like to have any taxes made upon it—(laughter)—that was the most ignorant class, those who had not received any manner of education—but the major portion of the Hindoos, Mahomedans and Parsees, and, if they pleased—(a laugh)—a class not much in favour but influential nevertheless, and native character were prepared to meet all honest demands, but he objected all demands in the form of ornamentation and such things. Dr. Dallas was in favour of commencing a retrenchment, and if the Justices or some of them would denounce extravagance he had no doubt they would, one and all, come forward and with heart and soul support the resolution. The expenditure had been increasing year by year and could result only in insolvency, but if they only gave heed in time and accepted the warning of Dr. Dallas, who had spoken the truth and nothing but the truth, it would indeed be a happy day for Bombay. (Applause.)

Mr. H. Maxwell—It is a very simple matter to get up and denounce expenditure. I am very sorry the Finance Committee could not conscientiously recommend any further deductions than we have done. But every corporation must be to a greater or less extent dependent on its executive staff, and must take their opinion as to what is actually necessary, and it is not for the Finance Committee to look into every single item of expenditure. We must take it for granted that a certain expenditure is necessary, and as a member of the Finance Committee I say we have suggested a reduction of expenditure as far as we possibly could do so leaving the executive efficient. It is a simple matter to say that only 31 lakhs shall be expended by the executive, but the Finance Committee, and, I am sure, the Municipal Commissioner, would be glad to have any means suggested so as to do the actual work of the Municipality at less cost. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Crawford—Well, sir, we have listened with great patience and a considerable amount of admiration to a great flow of oratory which, when we come to analyse it, contains a number of general statements, general assertions, and is more or less taking in its style because it suggests economy at a time when the purses of all of us, and especially the majority of us here, are more or less affected. The appeal is, further, addressed to a body of native Justices who, with the greatest possible respect for them, I say are not so well acquainted with what is necessary for the town as to make them the best, or nearly so good, judges as other gentlemen I see here. While we have been carried away by this oratory we have ceased to be practical. It does not follow that because you vote 30 or 35 lakhs for your expenditure you get rid of your responsibility—there is a grave responsibility on the Bench; and I am not going to accept the responsibility of reducing or increasing the expenditure as I choose of any lump sum you give me. Gentlemen, the law is very clear, and your responsibility is very distinct. You have to vote how much I have to spend on each item; you have to take that responsibility upon yourselves, and that responsibility, you shall take upon yourselves, I won't take it. Now, the resolution which Dr. Dallas has proposed is nothing more or less than a suggestion to throw off your responsibility and saddle it and the odium of carrying it out on my shoulders. I won't have it; you shall take your share, as I said five years ago, and I am quite sure that when you come to vote on this subject reason will overcome the slight effect which oratory has had upon even reasonable men I see here. (A laugh.) There is a practical difficulty here. Reduce the expenditure as much as you like, but tell me where the reduction is to be and I will carry it out, I am bound to do so; but if you tell me you will give me twenty lakhs of rupees and that I am to administer that—I tell you I cannot do it and will not. So far as our mutual responsibility is concerned it is necessary that I should put it to you in very clear language, that you cannot have carried away by the eloquence of those gentlemen who have spoken. We have had a great many general assertions made by Dr. Dallas, with whose eloquence I do not pretend to compete, and after whom I feel anything I may say will fall very flat, and especially so when the arguments he adduced in favour of his proposition, which we were told by Mr.

Municipal Commissioner having occasion to ask for double the present amount for the improvement of roads in this respect.

Mr. Gumpert said that though he did not grudge the Rs. 70,000, or if occasion arose even Rs. 100,000, he thought a beginning should be made in impressing on the Commissioner the desire of the Bench to economise where they could,and in letting the Commissioner understand that he must not take it for granted that every item he proposed would be carried. He therefore seconded Mr. Narayen's amendment.

Mr. Crawford said he had not the slightest objection to the amendment. It would simply be making two bites of a cherry.

The question was then put to the meeting, when the amendment was adopted.

MUSIC, POISON, LIQUOR LICENCES, &c.

It was proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, seconded by Mherjeebhoy Bamojee Vicanjee, and carried, —"That the grant for Public Land Conveyance Department be fixed at Rs. 6,960; that for Liquor Licenses Department, Rs. 1,800; and that for Music and Poison License Department, Rs. 540, for the year 1871."

It being now a quarter past five o'clock, a move was made to have the meeting adjourned, but on the entreaty of Mr. Crawford the meeting was continued for another half hour.

THE COLLECTION: INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Mr. Crawford proposed—"That the grant for Assessment and Collection Departments be fixed at Rs. 1,09,445 for the year 1871 and to be apportioned as follows:—Municipal fund, Rs. 61,563; Water Works fund, Rs. 20,521; Police account, Rs. 13,681; Lighting fund, Rs. 13,680." This grant Mr. Crawford said included a proposed increase of the salaries of the two Assistant Commissioners and he would propose as a rider on the principal resolution—"That the salary of the Assistant Commissioner and Assessor, Mr. Hutchinson, be fixed at Rs. 750, and horse allowance Rs. 100 per mensem; and that the salary of the Assistant Commissioner and Collector, Mr. Hurmusjee Vicanjee, be fixed at Rs. 750 per mensem from 1st July 1870."

Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett seconded both the resolution and rider.

Mr. Maxwell said the Municipality started with very extravagant salaries, and the first step ought to be, if not to reduce at least to keep them where they were, and for his part he objected strongly to an increase at present. He accordingly moved as against the rider—"That the salary of the Assistant Commissioner and Assessor be retained at the same rate as in 1870."

Mr. James Taylor seconded the amendment.

Dr. Dallas said they had adopted the recommendations of the Finance Committee on other matters, and if Mr. Maxwell was speaking on their behalf in this matter he thought they should abide by his opinion.

Mr. Crawford remarked that it would be seen from the report that Mr. Maxwell was alone on this point, and that the rest of the committee recommended the increase.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodewjee remarked that he was surprised that there should be opposition to such a reasonable report, and he read from the Commissioner's report to show that Mr. Hutchinson had been instrumental in recovering Rs. 42,497, which the Municipality would have lost but for him.

Mr. Taylor said that simply should these officials had been doing their duty which their predecessors had not done, as all knew. (A laugh.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that the Assessor's and Collector's departments were the most important in the Municipality. Upon the heads of these departments the realization of the sinews of war depended. It was therefore a matter of the greatest importance that these establishments should be as trustworthy and efficient as can by any means be procurable. He thought the salaries proposed by the Municipal Commissioner for the Assessor and Collector were not more than were requisite, considering the nature and responsibilities of their offices,—and quoted the opinion of Dr. Pelly in support of his view.

Mr. Ormiston remarked that he did not see that the report just read was at all applicable at present.

Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narayen Mundlick, in the course of some remarks, suggested that the time had come when ratepayers should pay their taxes into the Commissioner's Office without being called upon for them. (Applause.)

Mr. Crawford interrupting said he was glad this old idea of his own had been applauded by the Bench, but the law required him to call for the taxes, and so long as that was so the army of wasps, as the receivers had been called, would be required. However, he was going to suggest by and bye that they should be no longer required.

Mr. Gumpert suggested that "wasps" was rather a harsh epithet for the receivers, they should rather be called bees, as they went about gathering honey. (A laugh).

The Rao Saheb said he would propose that the grant should be reduced by the salary of the receivers, for if the Commissioner was to move by and bye that their services should be dispensed with in a single day?

Mr. Crawford—Because it requires an alteration of the law, and the law cannot be altered in a single day.

Mr. Maxwell said the salary was fixed when the office was created, and it would be impolitic to raise salaries in the present phase of the Municipal act for such a proposal as the Rao Saheb spoke of might be carried out.

After a little conversation, the question was put to the meeting, when the chairman ruled that the amendment was lost by one vote. Another vote was called for, when the original motion was carried by 27 votes against 21.

Dr. Birney then said he did not see the use of giving the Assessor a higher horse allowance than was given to the chief Inspector of the Health Department, and he accordingly moved—"That the horse allowance to the Assessor be Rs. 50 per mensem," which was, he thought, a fair sum.

Mr. Forbes seconded the amendment.

This amendment was carried, and then the original motion and rider was passed, except as to the horse allowance.

At this stage the meeting was adjourned until

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 10th Nov., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 10th Nov., 10-25 A.M.; via Turkey, 8th Nov., 1-40 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 9th Nov., 7 P.M.; via Turkey, 9th Nov., 9-30 A.M.; America, via Russia, 8th Nov., 11-30 A.M. Cable right to FAO; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

INSOLVENTS.

PETITIONS have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act Eleventh Victoria, chapter XXI:—

Dadabhoy Eduljee, a fitter in the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Eduljee Sorabjee, a workman in Her Majesty's Dockyard.

Abdool Cadur Chandabhoy and Suckinaboo his wife, the first named insolvent is a native doctor, and the second unemployed.

Abba Jeewa and Camal Jeewa, hack buggy keepers

Vurdman Luckmichund, a broker.

Govurdhun Luckmidass and Nanabhoy Luckmidass, ali a Mookhunker Luckmidase, lately traded as general merchants.

Gungaram Madhoba, a sheep broker.

Gunput Bapoojee, a goldsmith.

Chintoba Bhasker, a clerk.

Abbatally Sumsoodin, a dealer in perfumery.

Goolam Hoosein Valibhoy, a broker.

John King (Indo-Briton), a pensioner.

Crustnarao Jugonathjee, an English writer.

Aderjee Nowrojee and Aleixo Trindade de Sa. Formerly traded in partnership as liquor sellers under the name and firm of Aleixo Trindade de Sa. The first named insolvent is now a turner in the G. I. P. Railway Company, and the second is unemployed.

Rutonbaee, widow of the late Sewram Dhunjee, Gungabaee wife of Shunker Sewram, and Manockchund Sewram, sweepers.

Shunker Sewram, a sweeper.

Framjee Cowasjee, unemployed.

Goolam Hoosein Tyebally, lately traded as a merchant in Surat, Aden, Mocha, and Hudooda, under the name of Tyebally Esoobally.

Bomanjee Jamsetjee, a compositor.

Mucoondrao Bhasker, an English writer.

Frans Hastings (European), a Civil Engineer.

Chunda woman, a prostitute.

Nowla Gulla, unemployed.

Vuna Khungar, unemployed.

Lukhumsey Govindjee, and Megjee Thavur, lately traded as general merchants under the name and firm of Oomersey Poonsey; and also under the name and firm of Heerjee Luckhumsey and Co.

Hormusjee Merwanjee Oliah, unemployed.

Ebrahim Mahomed Khan, and Harroon Mahomed Khan, sawyers.

Somchund Hurjeevundass, a cotton merchant.

Allan William Stewart (European), a dealer in horses.

Aspuniarjee Merwanjee, a priest.

Mowjee Khimjee, a general merchant.

Ludha Nursey and Laljee Kesow, lately traded in Bombay as general merchants in partnership with the late Heerjee Desse, and the late Sewjee Weljee, Poonjoabaee, widow of the late Bhimsey Ratonsey, Jetta Jairam, Govindjee Jairam, Dewjee Weljee, Nageey Kirpal, and Anund Moza, under the name and firm of Heerjee Bhimsey and Co; and also under the name and firm of Gheilabhoy Heerjee and Co.

Sallay Mahomed Hajee Joosub, a dealer in clothes.

Damodhurdass Tapidass, a Gujarathi writer.

Eswurdass Goverdhundass, Jugjiwun Eswurdass, and Luloobhoy Eswurdass, brokers.

Nowrojee Nusserwanjee, a broker.

Chinoo Hussanh, a dealer in firewood.

Pestonjee Eduljee, an English writer, unemployed.

Jadowjee Megraz, Anundjee Mooljee, Rajpal Dewsey, and Hemraj Coorsey, lately traded in Bombay as general merchants under the name and firm of Anundjee Jadowjee.

Damodhur Witoba, a contractor.

CALCUTTA COMMERCE.

THE Commercial Guide for October, published by the Collector of Customs of Calcutta, shows that, as compared with October 1869, there has been an increase in the value of merchandize imported of Rs. 80,46,749, and a decrease in the value of specie and bullion imported of Rs. 13,88,420. Cotton piece-goods account for no less than Rs. 73,16,492 of the increase, cotton twist, woollens, and salt nearly making up the balance. The exports of merchandize show an increase of only Rs. 393,618, and of bullion and specie of Rs. 533,968. The item showing the largest increase under the head of exports is jute, Rs. 18,34,645; but cotton piece-goods, sugar, rice, and linseed also figure for large sums. On the other hand, there has been a considerable decrease in the value of country woollens, raw silk and cotton, and gunny-bags exported. The amount actually collected at the Custom House shows an increase of Rs. 85,482. In import tonnage there was an increase of 64 ships carrying 48,809 tons, and in export tonnage a decrease of 13 ships and 11,544 tons.—*Englishman.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE learn that we are likely to lose some of our old residents at the end of the year, among others General Madden, who we believe, after a brief stay at Beypore, proceeds to England.—*Neilgherry Excelsior*, Nov. 4.

Mehta Ajeet Singh, an official of the Meywar Government, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for having caused the death of Kirta Nauth by torture, and has been declared disqualified for any public employment.—*Pioneer.*

The Palampore fair is, we learn from the *Indian Public Opinion*, postponed for the present. On the 1st—the day on which it had been proposed to open the fair—no northern traders had arrived, the heavy snow having turned them into Cashmere, "through which they are now making their way, to the plains." Mr. Forsyth hopes to visit the fair.

The unseasonable rain experienced in parts of Oudh has, it is said, done considerable damage. The seed sown will of course have been washed away, but the Financial Commissioner is of opinion that it is even now hardly too late to re-sow where this has happened. In those parts of the province where the rain was not unusually heavy, reports speak favourably of the rubbee prospects.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 8.

The total number of deaths from snake-bite in British India during 1869 was 11,416. This total, large as it is, is, however, concluded from very inadequate returns, so that it is more than probable that the annual deaths from snake-bites are not fewer than 20,000. The very interesting series of papers which Dr. Fayrer, C.S.I., has brought to a close in the last number of the *Indian Medical Gazette* should, if intelligently utilized, be of great service in reducing this terrible mortality.—*Pioneer.*

The following touching instance of the instinctive fidelity of a dog to its master, even to the death, has been brought to our notice:—"An East Indian apothecary lately died, after a short illness, in the General Hospital. He had a favorite spaniel which accompanied him wherever he went. After he died, his remains were conveyed to his residence in John Pereira's. From the moment they entered the house till their removal for interment, the faithful animal kept up a pitiful moaning, and even when the body of its late master was no more visible, it refused to eat, or drink, or even to leave its accustomed station at the foot of his couch. There it lay, and there it would go back, however threatened or coaxed away. Most strange to add, the faithful creature expired at precisely *the same hour* at which its master died the day before." This incident is corroborated by the surviving members of the apothecary's family.—*Madras Athenæum.*

BABOOISM.

As good specimens of the extremes of English writing by natives of this country, we may instance the paper on the Gulf Stream contributed by Moulvie Syud Ahmed Khan, Bahadoor, C.S.I., to the *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, and a lecture on the Future of India, delivered by the third master Canning College, Lucknow, and contributed to the *Lucknow Times*. The first is full of information well given—the latter teems with the ordinary failings of English-speaking Baboos. "The lecturer is," to use his own words, "a poor fly, which buzzes all the day long for its simple food, and consequently his thoughts," he says, "are like those of a fly, humble and limited, according to the old adage 'Black the crow, black the egg.'" The powers of thought as possessed by a fly are indeed humble, but any fly that said a crow's egg was black deserved to meet a fly-catcher. Nor does a fly "buzz for food." It buzzes because it can't help it—any more than the musk-rat can help smelling when he is excited. Criticism is, however, in the next sentence, nearly disarmed, for we read "Repeating the proverb so widely known,—'To err is human, to forgive divine,'—I beg your permission to commence." We allow all this, but we resent the Baaboo's conduct in presuming upon his humanity. Be as divine as we will, our cruse of forgiveness runs dry before we have noticed the errors in a single paragraph. But the Baboo has commenced,—"A knowledge of the future of a country cannot," we are told, "be arrived at, unless we dive into its past and ponder over its present." Even then we doubt if the knowledge arrived at will be accurate. At any rate the memory of a Wootton and the powers of reflection of a Valmiki would fail to inform us what India will be like two centuries hence. At present India is, according to the lecturer, bounded on the north by mountains whose height the Andes envy, and which form a wall "that defy to be broken by the skill of Napoleons and Hannibals," and on the south by the Indian Ocean, "by which no enemy, however mighty on land, can approach the peninsula, unless as perfect"——. The first sentence is merely nonsense, the second betrays gross ignorance—the Baboo evidently supposing that navigation is a dark science to all the world save England. In India, we are told, every delicious fruit and cereal grows in perfection; diamonds and precious stones and metals abound. "For sport or draught animals teem and birds of every description noted for tunes and beauty also abound. You see," says the lecturer, "bulbuls and larks in this country such as are scarcely found in others." Now, it is not quite apparent whether the Baboo meant to say that the "bulbul and the lark" were the finest songsters in India, but we presume he meant it. Foreigners are in the habit of saying that the Indian flowers have no perfume, Indian fruit no flavour, and Indian birds no song—nor, taken liberally, is the statement incorrect. Orange blossoms have a strong smell, but it is not a perfume like that of wood violets; mangoes a strong taste, but no flavour comparable to an English strawberry; and bulbuls a voice, but no song. The bulbul and the lark in this country have, every one knows, both of them short, sweet warbles, but a century of the repetition they are compelled to indulge in will not give the native of India any conception of the flood of melody that the mockingbird of America, or the nightingale of Europe, can pour out for half a summer's night without a pause. Again, says the Baboo, "the climate of India is neither very hot nor very cold." We deplore this statement, for the speaker is third Master of Canning College and Head Master of the Evening School—and we deny it on personal experience. We have, during our stay in India, repeatedly felt it very hot.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 8.

LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, 14th October.

LONDON fogs are descending on us; snow is falling in Scotland; tourists from the watering places, of the citizen class, are hurrying home; and the fashionables are preparing for their descent on Brighton and Scarborough, as the custom is.

Yesterday's papers contained an announcement, which is fully confirmed to-day, that must have quite taken away the breath and almost shattered the nerves of many very distinguished people. It was to the effect that the young Marquis of Lorn, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, is engaged to be married to the Princess Louise. Such an announcement, in some people's eyes, smacks of revolution. I am afraid the common people rather like the notion. The Court is getting a little too German for the public,—that is the vulgar public taste,—and these German demands in France and Bismark's insolence have not popularised the German element among the many-headed mob just now. The young Marquis is good-looking, moderately clever, has a good deal of his father's energy, has been admirably trained, and it may be, and probably is, a purely love-match. It is true that some time ago he appeared on the eve of wedding one of the Miss Moncreiffs, adding another to the list of fashionable admirers of that family, but prudent counsels, and the Mordaunt trial, no doubt prevailed, and he was not married, like the Prince Christian, to some one else as a preliminary. The princess is a charming young lady, as becomes a princess not precisely beautiful, but comely, the engaging, pure and simple in mind, natural in manner, and all one would wish his sister to be. She is not graceful, has none of your city madam about her, nor awkward either, but has some rusticity of manner, as though brought up in a country rectory. She has considerable religious tendencies, but her passion is art. She wishes, and has always wished, to be an artist, but the Queen, with perhaps a proper motherly feeling, has always repressed the strong tendency. She draws very nicely, but opportunities of exact study have been denied, apparently on plan, but a drawing in pastel, which she has recently achieved, attests her natural skill under great disadvantages. The Marquis is said to be amiable; his book of travels was very fair for a Marquis; and the great hope is that they may be happy. One disadvantage he has; he is poor—one of his brothers is a cotton broker in Liverpool, another a wine merchant in a London House, and we thus see something like a perfect step towards democracy; and it will be imagined from this that Her Majesty has much more consulted the wishes and preferences and, as she must believe, the happiness of her daughter and the fitness of the husband, than any other consideration. It is said to be something like five centuries since a strict precedent was furnished for such a royal match, viz., in the days of Edward III.; but these are days of innovation and change, and public feeling has been always adverse, within my recollection, to this immolation of royal personages and all their best interests and feelings on the altar of political expediency when, in point of fact, no such necessity exists. The chance of the princess, or any of her children, inheriting the throne, is remote indeed, and causes that may well have aroused the jealousies of Henry VIII. or Elizabeth no longer exist. The ex-Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I., was the last royal lady presumedly married to an English nobleman, Lord Craven, but her match was hardly with the approval of the Court, and in point of fact there can be little doubt that many royal personages, and several of the royal Dukes of Hanover have been married secretly to English ladies, and without evil consequences having ensued. The only fear that the notion of royalty marrying at home is perilous, has long exploded, and the step will certainly make Her Majesty more popular if possible than before, and the news, when officially confirmed, will no doubt be received with more than ordinary satisfaction by her faithful Commons.

Some one defined metaphysics to be a recreation for the mind, when facts and experience were not ready, and I must make theatrical news play the same part just now in the dearth of social fiction and facts. The theatres are opening one by one. The Globe started for the season, under a new management, on Saturday last, with *Catherine and Petruchio*, and to-morrow night the St. James's, with Mrs. Wood as the manageress, as during last season, will commence. The modern London fashion among the metropolitan *Gaudins*, of maintaining a theatre and a manageress—and no young man's fashionable *ménage* is perfect without both—grows apace. Once it was customary only for the privileged adorer of an actress, that is, the gentleman privileged to pay, to write a cheque for fifty or a hundred pounds, payable to Mr. Buckstone or any other manager, for the advantage of the lady being allowed to play for a limited number of nights. Now all is changed. "The Royalty," "The St. James's," "The Globe," "The Holborn," "The Queen's," "The Charing Cross," are all concessions made to the same fashion, but at a much less reasonable rate. Mr. Sussex Millbank set the mode at the St. James's, with Miss Herbert (Mrs. Crab), then Lord Albert Clinton followed suit with Fanny Josephs at the Holborn. Anon Mr. Labouchere opened the Queen's for Miss Hodgson, and a wicked world alleged that Mr. Peabody, in the pure pursuit of art, took the St. James's for Mrs. Wood, Mr. Millbank having tired of losing £70 a week, at the end of six or seven years, as men will. Now the Globe has been purchased, splendidly decorated by young Lord Newry for Miss Alleyne, *née* Polly Allen, the *ci devant* Lady Eardley Wilmot, whose liege lord, it will be recollected, was prosecuted for bigamy, leaving her to do as she pleased; and I am afraid the Book of Fashion for the season is not yet closed. 'Tis a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance, as is suggested in *Lothair*, and says very little for modern morals or manners either. While on the subject of theatricals, it may be mentioned that Mrs. Rousby will appear in a new hostorical drama soon after Christmas, written for her by Mr. John Bridgman, the author of several German acting plays, and the librettist of several operas, under the Pyne and Harrison management. Mr. Burnand has written a burlesque, which is in rehearsal, on Mr. Tom Taylor's Axe and Crown; and it will shortly be produced at the Vaudeville; Mr. Farnie, who has furnished one of these productions for the Strand, called "The Idle Prentice," a travestie of Jack Shepherd being engaged on a similar absurdity for the Adelphi. Mr. Robertson, who has been very ill for some months past, his life having been at one time despaired of, is busy on another comedy for Marie Wilton's theatre, but his *M.P.* has proved even more popular than *Caste* or *Society*, and is still running to crowded houses, although London is, if you believe it, quite empty. Mr. Robertson has a rival in the field, however, in his particular species of light comedy, or social panoramas; Mr. Alberny's *Two Roses* at the Vaudeville proving fully as popular as any of Mr. Robertson's, and being, in the opinion of many critics, superior in his particular manner. It has already been running some 115 nights, and its popularity is unabated, in spite of not being too well acted by two or three of the principal actors. Mr. Alberny is in some respects a new writer for the London stage, but he has passed through the usual probation of failures and of practice in the provinces and the one particular feature, rather singular in his career, is that he is only a small shopkeeper, who has thus attained popularity and fame as a playwright, and who has thus managed to overcome all the technical difficulties of his art. The story of the *Two Roses* would be too long to tell and not worth the telling perhaps, but the names refer to two sisters, one dark, one fair, the daughters of a brokendown gentleman. The father comes into wealth, discards the young ladies' suitors, and in the disappointment of these young people, who are of course made happy in the end, and in the portraits of the father, the suitors and the girls, and in the dialogues, the chief merit of the comedy consists. The dialogue is of the "snip-snap-sort and conversation smart" school of Mr. Robertson, but it contains a vein of more earnestness, and also a feeling of genuine poetry and pathos which that gentleman's talk wholly lacks, and the individualism of the characters is in some respects more careful, and in every respect more original, than those of the author of *Caste*. Moreover, though there is the same vein of cynicism running through the whole tone of the play, it is a cynicism of a healthier kind. The sarcasm is aimed at what is base and mean and servile, and not, as with Mr. Robertson, at the *tender and the true, and at virtue and simplicity.*

Mr. Fechter is in England for a week or two. I met him yesterday in Regent Street, but he has for the time settled in America, farmed out at a salary of £400 per week; Carlotta Leclercque—old playgoers will recollect the *débutante* at the Exhibition year of 1851, who plays with him—being also engaged at a salary of £100. Mr. Fechter has come over for his little son, Paul, hoping to take hime back to America, but Madame Fechter, his wife, who lives at St. John's Wood, not unnaturally refuses to spare him, and the tragedian will go back without the pretty and wonderful little child. Nilsson is at New York, and is being likewise tremendously feted and paid. Lord Newry has written a tragedy which is to be produced at the Globe. It is said by the actors to be very funny indeed, and if it is really played, may I be there to enjoy it. Mr. Wood having retired on his salary this season, Mr. Vining is manager, and Mr. Paul Bedford has been for many years. Poor Falconer, the author of *Pop o' Day*, and once manager of Drury Lane, was stricken with paralysis the other day, after the failure of his piece, *The Men in the Gap*, and little hope is entertained of his recovery, as he had long been in broken health. The drama to be produced to-morrow at the St. James's is to be called *Peregrine*, and is a translation by Sutherland Edwards of a play of Victorian Sardou's; it is too French in its loves and amours to be successful on the English stage. Wilkie Collins's *Man and Wife* has been withdrawn from rehearsal at the Adelphi from a similar reason, its heroine, Anne Silvester, being so thoroughly detestable a character; and this, with the fact that Mr. Halliday is engaged in turning Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop* into a drama, completes the store of gossip of the hour.—*Pioneer.*

MOURIN'S COUNTS OF PARIS.*

(*Saturday Review*, Oct. 15.)

[FIRST NOTICE.]

THIS is in itself a volume of really good work, which would at any time have claimed special notice at our hands. But the great events of the present year have given it a peculiar interest which its author certainly did not foresee when he dated his preface at Augers last November. M. Mourin writes the history of the tenth century, and it is really amazing to find so large a portion of the history of the tenth century acted over again in the nineteenth. M. Mourin's story deals mainly with the events which changed the Kingdoms of the East and the West Franks, once mere convenient divisions of an overgrown Empire, into the distinct, and often hostile, realms of Germany and France. He has to deal with German Kings who ruled on the rock of Laon, with other German Kings who dealt with the Western realm as with a vassal land, and whose armies more than once appeared before the gates of Paris and Rouen. It is impossible to read such a history as this without constantly turning our thoughts to the events which are passing before our eyes. It is equally impossible for those to whom Carolingian history is a living thing to fail to be reminded by almost every event of each passing day of something which happened in M. Mourin's period, or in days earlier still. Indeed, as far as the former process is concerned, if we were inclined to forbear the comparison, M. Mourin will not let us. He forces it upon us in almost every page. His book is a really acute and learned history of the time with which he undertakes to deal. But it is also a manifesto in favour of the French claim to the left bank of the Rhine. There is something surprising in the ingenuity which can draw such a conclusion from such premisses, and that, we may add, without any direct perversion of the facts. M. Mourin tells a tale which, as read by German or even by neutral eyes, is the best of all answers to the demands of that Parisian State which, under every form of government, has never ceased to be the aggressive foe of that Eastern realm to whose princes its own Dukes and Kings once did homage. M. Mourin, in evident good faith, reads the whole story the other way. Such a state of mind is instructive. The vapouring and vaunting of the vulgar Frenchman ceases to amaze us when we see the effect of national prejudice and traditional perversion of truth on the mind of a real scholar, who has gone carefully and intelligently through every scrap of the original authorities of his period. The thought which it conveys to us is that M. Mourin would have been an historian if he had not been a Frenchman.

It is in fact by no means void of significance just now that M. Mourin, while eagerly pressing the French claims against Germany, was already a year ago as thorough an anti-Buonapartist as France can contain at the present moment. Nay, he is far from swearing without reserve by the principles of '89. He hates centralization; he hates the artificial departments into which so many ancient States have been so cruelly cut up, and he longs for the restoration of the old provinces with something of their old provincial independence. As for the elder Buonaparte, M. Mourin never loses an opportunity of making him the subject of some damaging comparison or analogy. As for the younger, whether as biographer of Cæsar or in any other character, he comes in for as many raps as could with safety or seemliness be given him in November 1869. There is then a great deal in M. Mourin's politics with which we heartily go along. Yet with all this, he is an heretic, a believer in the Great Nation, and in its right to seize on the Western provinces of Germany, as the veriest Parisian babbler. It is curious, by the light of the eleven months which have since passed, to read some passages of M. Mourin's, in which he says, as M. Thiers has said since, that while reserving the inherent right to recover the supposed natural boundary, he does not positively recommend a war for the purpose at that particular moment. It is throughout the book most curious to watch the struggle between M. Mourin's thorough book-knowledge of his subject and the popular prejudices which his book-knowledge has not succeeded in driving out of his mind. We need not say that he does not fancy that Charles the Great and his house were French Kings reigning at Paris and talking French. But he is not the less unconsciously influenced by the talk of those who do fancy so. He cannot altogether get out of his head that there was in those days a France and a French nation, and that with that France and that French nation the Karlings had something special to do. He cannot quite get rid of the notion, even though it is contrary, not only to all the facts which he records, but to all the inferences which he himself draws from those facts. For it is M. Mourin's great object to show, in perfect conformity with historical truth, that the later Karlings were strangers to the new French nationality which in their days was beginning to spring up, that of that nationality the Counts of Paris or Dukes of the French were the true representatives, that Paris was the cradle and home of the new nation, and that Laon was essentially a German outpost. In one passage M. Mourin says with the most perfect truth:—

"Il ne faut pas oublier qu'au IXe siècle, il n'y avait pas de sentiment national. Les divers, Etats formés du démembrement carlovingien n'étaient pas encore séparés par ces lignes profondes que l'histoire a tracées plus tard entr'eux. Les contemporains de Foulques [Fulk, Archbishop of Rheims] n'eurent pas l'idée du lui faire un reproche de ses démarches auprès du pape, de l'empereur Gui, et du roi Arnoulf."

This was perfectly true. In the ninth century national feeling, strictly so called, was not very strong anywhere; in Gaul it was perhaps weaker than anywhere else. We must again and again repeat that there was then nothing really answering to modern France. *Francia* in the eighth century meant something of which modern France was a small part; *Francia* in the tenth century meant two things—one country forming a small part of modern France, and another country lying altogether beyond its borders. In the former state of things we can conceive a feeling, not exactly of nationality, but still of thorough loyalty to the great Frankish Empire. In the latter we can conceive any amount of local attachment to the local Duchy of Normandy and Aquitaine. But attachment to the Western division of the Frankish Kingdom, a feeling of nationality common to Bruges and Barcelona, is a thing hardly conceivable. M. Mourin complains that the boundaries of the Western Kingdom were quite accidental. So they were; it was by sheer accident that Neustria and Aquitaine were put under one King, and their union for ages remained purely nominal. Any other combination, Neustria and Saxony, Burgundy and Bavaria, was equally possible at the time, and one would have offended national feeling—when national feeling hardly existed—as much and as little as the other. One thing is most clearly brought out in M. Mourin's own narrative. Aquitaine, at the end of the tenth century, preferred a German King at Laon and Otho the Second from Paris, an event to which Frenchmen might just now fairly look back as a good omen:—

"Heure unique dans l'histoire des Carlovingiens, question de vie ou de mort pour eux! Au moment où se formaient les grandes nationalités modernes, lorsque déjà s'était fortement constitué l'empire-d'Allemagne, il était d'une importance suprême que la France recouvrât les limites que la nature et la tradition lui assignent. Les Alpes et le Rhin, on ne saurait trop le redire, sont les frontières naturelles de notre pays. La vieille Gaule s'était étendue durant toute sa vie historique jusqu'à ces barrières faites pour séparer ses peuplades de celles de la Germanie. Sur cette surface si nettement circonscrite s'était formée une population portant, malgré des mélanges successifs, un caractère homogène, parlant même langue, adorant mêmes dieux, retenant les mêmes traditions. Les Romains, en pénétrant violemment dans cette société, en modifièrent l'état extérieur, mais n'en changèrent pas le fonds. Ils s'appliquèrent même à fortifier la ligne de démarcation tracée entre les Germains et les Celtes. Ils agrandirent les bourgades gauloises, et en firent les grandes forteresses de Strasbourg, de Trèves, de Mayence, de Cologne, et s'ils transplantèrent au bord du fleuve quelques peuplades d'outre-Rhin et créèrent les deux provinces militaires de Germanie première et de Germanie seconde, ils n'expulsèrent pas la race indigène qui absorba bientôt le maître moral et politique. Quand plus tard les Franks vinrent à leur tour se mêler par la conquête aux Gallo-Romains, ils s'attachèrent à conserver la frontière naturelle, et Clovis prouva dans les champs de Tolbiac qu'il entendait maintenir contre les Allemands l'unité du pays. Ils n'eussent pas supporté, ces fils des Sicambres, l'idée que leurs propres cantonnements dans leur nouvelle patrie, la Belgique et le territoire de Cologne, sortissent jamais des mains de leurs descendants. A leurs yeux la France n'était surtout la partie orientale de la Gaule; c'était la surtout qu'ils étaient chez eux, que regnait leur esprit, que leur domination était plus complète. Les Pepins et les Karls étaient sortis de là, ils y vecurent, ils y reposèrent après leur mort. Eux non plus n'eussent point pressenti, sans une amère douleur, qu'un jour viendrait où ils ne seraient plus que des étrangers pour la France, parce que leurs descendants auraient abandonné à des mains ennemies leurs berceaux et leurs tombes, Héristall, Metz, Aix-la-Chapelle! Les lois géographiques, la puissance des traditions, l'origine, les mœurs, les habitudes, les tendances, tout affirmait énergiquement la necessité de retenir ou de faire rentrer la Lotharingie dans le royaume de France. Les populations elles-mêmes s'étaient vivement prononcées dans ce sens; elles obéissaient tout naturellement aux impulsions que leur donnaient comme par leur histoire, et, après tout, elles ne contenaient encore plus d'élements germains que ce qui avait déjà dans les autres grands fiefs du royaume, à une époque où la teinte germanique colorait profondément la nation mixte formée depuis l'invasion des barbares. Les circonstances semblaient donc singulièrement favorables à une incorporation définitive. Si Lothaire avait compris la situation, certes il eût joué sa vie et sa couronne dans cette entreprise, d'une importance telle que, depuis huit siècles, pas un homme d'Etat n'en a conçu une d'un intérêt aussi capital. S'il avait reussi, et avec un peu d'energie le succès était probable, il eût peut-être rendu inutile et impossible la revolution capetienne; s'il avait succombe, il eût du moins couché sa race royale dans un tombeau digne d'elle."

Here the Gaul of Cæsar, the Western Kingdom of the tenth century, the France of to-day, are all jumbled together as they might be by the most ignorant French declaimer, and that by a writer the solid part of whose book supplies the best refutation of his occasional rhapsodies.

The chapter in which this passage is found bears the ominous title, "La Rive gauche du Rhin." It winds up in the following way:—

"Depuis plus de huit cents ans la France porte la peine de la faiblesse, du roi Lothaire. Le meilleur de notre histoire a été fait des efforts tentes en divers temps pour la réparer. Henri II. commença l'entreprise, Henri IV. en fit son dernier rêve, le cardinal de Richelieu y mit tout son génie, Louis XIV. la continua au milieu d'éclatants succès, Louis XV. lui-meme eut un moment de pure gloire en lui faisant faire un pas decisif, et enfin les jeunes armées de la République eurent l'immortel honneur de l'achever. Si les malheurs de 1814 et de 1815 nous ont fait reculer deu ouveau, on s'y reprendra encore quelque jour.

"Aujourd'hui que l'Europe paraît vouloir se reconstituer sur la base des grandes lois géographiques; que les unités nationales se reforment; que l'Allemagne est en travail pour relever à nos portes l'empire des Othons, et qu'enfin le vieil équilibre des forces européennes est rompu, la France a le droit d'exiger dans ce tassement général qu'on brise les figures factices dans lesquelles d'inintelligents traités l'ont resserrée et qu'on lui rende les limites que la nature elle-même lui a tracées. Le monde aura encore longtemps besoin de la France: malgré des défaillances passagères, elle reste le foyer ardent et inépuisable des idées dont se fait la civilisation universelle. Mais pour qu'elle continue sa généreuse et féconde mission, il faut qu'elle soit, sinon la plus forte, du moins l'égale de toutes les nations européennes. Elle ne fera que sauvegarder son rang en reprenant son antique patrimoine, l'héritage des Gaulois et des Francs qu'elle a perdu au Xe siècle, qu'elle a toujours réclamé depuis, et pour lequel, tant qu'elle sera soucieuse de sa grandeur et de sa légitime influence, elle n'admettra jamais aucune prescription."

M. Mourin then adds in a note—

"Je ne fais pas ici de la politique courante et ne prétends pas conceiller sur l'heure une expedition du Rhin. J'ai etudie la question historique et je donne des conclusions au point de vu des intérêts permanents du pays. Tous les peuples ont leur objectif: les Russes ont le testament de Pierre le Grand; nous, nous avons la rive gauche. Quand et par quels moyens y arriverons-nous? Pacifiquement, je l'espère et le jour,—peu éloigne, suivant toute probabilite,—où le progrès des idées humanitaires realisera, sous une forme ou sous une autre, la vieille idee d'Henri IV. et de Sully."

In the next chapter we get the election of Hugh Canet. M. Mourin translates with perfect accuracy the formula of his election as given by Richer. Hugh was chosen King over the "Gauls, Bretons, Danes [Normans], Aquitanians, Goths, Spaniards, and Gascons." M. Mourin asks: "Pourquoi le chroniqueur ne dit-il pas simplement roi de la France feodale ou mieux encore roi de France?" Simply because in Hugh's time there was no such thing as "France" in M. Mourin's sense. A "King of France" would have meant a King of the Duchy of Paris only. The different nations reckoned up by Richer mark out a fairly accurate map of the lands which accident had united in the Western Kingdom, and a superficial view over these was what Hugh and his consecrator meant to claim.

With M. Mourin's views it is a great point with him to show that Lotharingia—it should not be forgotten that Lotharingia, in the sense of those days, takes in Brussels as well as Nancy—is and always has been essentially French. Now in a certain council of Mouzon in 995, at which lords and prelates from both kingdoms were present, Richer tell us that "episcopus Virdunensis, *eo quod linguam Gallicam nôrat*, causam synodi prolaturus surrexit." We take this as meaning that the Bishop of Verdun, as he was able to speak French, was to speak for the advantage of the French guests who had just been mentioned, and we might almost infer that the speaking of French was a thing not to be expected of a Bishop of Verdun as a matter of course. M. Mourin's comment is—"Il s'exprima en français, sans doubte parce que c'etait la langue qu'on parlait communement dans la Lotharingie, bien plus française à cette epoque qu'allemande."

We have now looked through M. Mourin's book as an illustration of the effect of certain traditional fictions even on a mind the best prepared to expose them. In another article we shall deal with the volume as being wanderings of this kind, a very valuable narrative of a time which is generally very little understood.

* Les comtes de Paris; Histoire de l'avènement de la troisième race. Par Ernest Mourin. Paris: Didier et Cie. 1869.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The slightest indisposition, to prevent its rapidly running from bad to worse, demands immediate attention from the afflicted of all classes. A few doses of these thoroughly purifying and strengthening Pills will always be beneficial when the least disorder reigns, or when nervous fears oppress. Two or three Pills at bed time have the happiest effect in promoting perfect digestion, whereby the muscles are rendered more vigorous, the spirits more buoyant, and the entire frame more hardy. Holloway's medicine increases the quantity of nutriment derivable from a given quantity of food, whereby the quality of the blood is improved, the tone of every fibre throughout the body is heightened and the disposition to fall into disease is reduced to a minimum.

PROTEST OF THE POPE.

THE following protest, in Latin, has been addressed by the Pope to each Cardinal, and was distributed on evening of Oct. 4 in the 300 vestries of Rome:—

PIUS IX., POPE.